

THE

# Nonconformist.

THE DISSIDENCE OF DISSENT AND THE PROTESTANTISM OF THE PROTESTANT RELIGION.

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## Eccliaistical Affairs.

### PIETY IN AN "OFFICIAL CAPACITY."

As was intimated in a brief paragraph in our last number copied from the *Leeds Mercury*, the town of Lancaster has been somewhat fiercely discussing the right of its mayor to attend Divine service at a Roman Catholic Church, in his "official capacity," accompanied by such members of the corporation as, on his invitation, might desire to go with him. Some of the people of the town, naturally enough, objected to set the seal of municipal authority upon the creed and discipline of a Church disapproved by a vast majority of the Lancastrian population. Mr. Preston, the mayor, and for some years past member of the Town Council, in which he had exercised considerable influence, and to the deliberations and proceedings of which he had lent valuable aid, had been for a long time excluded from the mayoralty simply on account of his religious faith. The Liberals of that place, however, ashamed, as they might well be, of the spirit of exclusiveness which led to that result, used their best efforts to remedy this political injustice, and succeeded, by a small majority, in putting him in the chair. "It has hitherto been the custom," remarks the *Manchester Examiner*, from whose article on the subject we have gleaned the facts of the case, "for the mayor once a year to go in state to the parish church, but Mr. Preston has always excused himself. He was a Roman Catholic, and he could not attend Protestant services, even in his 'official capacity.' This year he is mayor, and he intends going, not to the parish church, but to his own church, and he invites the rest of the corporation to go with him." The occasion of this official visit was the advertised intention of Cardinal Manning to preach at the church of St. Peter's last Sunday. Forthwith, a storm of resentment was raised among a portion of the inhabitants of Lancaster. It was said that this is a Protestant country; that the succession to the Crown is limited to Protestants; that the mayor is the representative of the Crown, and is bound to act under the conditions imposed upon the authority he represents; that it will establish a precedent that may be followed in other places to a dangerous extent; and other arguments of the same order were urged.

We must confess that the whole affair appears to us greatly to resemble "a storm in a tea-

pot." The good people at Lancaster might very well have allowed their mayor to do in this case what it has been the uniform custom of mayors of that town to do, without being affrighted from their propriety. The custom itself is much to be condemned. It is a foolish one. It is "more honoured in the breach than the observance." It comes out of the State-Church theory which is rooted in injustice. But, if we may quote a vulgar proverb, "What is sauce for the goose is sauce for the gander." The custom having been kept up it is quite as open for one party to avail itself of it as another. In other places, we believe, there have not been wanting instances of Congregationalists and Presbyterians, and even of Baptists, inconsistently as it seemed to us, availing themselves in a similar way of "the privileges of office," and no great damage, as far as we are aware, has resulted from this deviation from good sense except, perhaps, to the reputation of the few persons who have exemplified it. But it is obvious, as the *Manchester Examiner* says, that the official capacity of the mayor (in such an instance) means nothing. "When it ceases to bear out the convictions and the wishes of the great majority of the population, it dwindles to a shadow, and the affirmation of it looks a good deal like an official falsehood." Those who object to it as an insult flung in the face of Protestants should remember that an official visit of a Protestant mayor to the parish church is just as much an insult to the Roman Catholic or to the Dissenting portions of the community. Religious equality condemns the one as much as the other. But it is to be feared that an impartial application of the principles of religious equality is not yet universally understood, even by those who profess to accept them.

For our own part, we not only dislike all that goes by the name of "official religion," but we protest our inability to comprehend its meaning. If we are asked whether Mr. Preston, the Mayor of Lancaster, is to be commended for having proposed to make a state visit to a Roman Catholic Church, on an occasion on which he, being a Roman Catholic, set a high value, our answer would be decidedly in the negative. But, then, he is no more to be censured for making his individual convictions a guide to his duty as a public officer, and for using his representative influence in support of his own ecclesiastical preferences, than are those mayors who do the same in compliment to the Established religion of the country. He ought in charity to have had some regard to the ecclesiastical susceptibilities of those who had entrusted him with office. The authority with which they clothed him was but to him for civil purposes, and civil purposes only. Others may have wrested it to sectarian ends, but this is no valid reason why he should make the same mistake. After all, Cardinal Manning took the wisest and most conciliatory course. He wrote to the Mayor of Lancaster a graceful letter, requesting him to forego the exercise of the civil privileges of his office. He states, as a reason for that request, "that it would be a subject of much regret to me if my visit to Lancaster, which I hoped would be one of peace and goodwill to our countrymen, even though we are unhappily divided in faith, should become an occasion of variance, and of trouble to yourself." The request was complied with. The corporation did not attend in State in the

Roman Catholic Church of St. Peter's on Sunday last, and the local storm, we suppose, has subsided.

The affair illustrates one truth very vividly. Wherever the Civil Power assumes a religious function it invariably commits an injustice, and it often raises a needless disturbance. The exercise of secular authority in regard to things sacred to the conscience, inevitably produces discord. There is but one standard of obligation to the Christian in spiritual matters—simple obedience to the laws of Christ as far as they are comprehended, and that obedience to be acceptable must be willing and hearty. The Mace is a symbol of corporate right. Carried to a place of worship it represents the subjection of that corporate right to the ecclesiastical or theological tenets which may happen to be professed by the congregation frequenting that place. To a certain extent, it is homage done by a body of differing members, to the creeds and practices of the denomination selected for the doubtful honour. It is in itself a vanity and a wrong. But it must be abolished entirely as such, because what is permitted to one sect cannot in justice be denied to another. "It is," as our contemporary puts it, "at bottom a question of levelling up or levelling down, shall every church be patronised in turn, or none patronised at all? Town councils can settle this for themselves. But if they adhere to the old custom of going officially to church, they must be prepared to let the mayor go to where his conscience takes him, though it be to a Roman Catholic Church, or to a Mormon meeting."

### THE DEFOE MEMORIAL MANSE.

MR. WILLIAM LEE has told us in his exhaustive *Life of Defoe* that when, in 1860, he went down to Tilbury during the excavations for the London, Tilbury, and Southend Railway, in the hope of finding some relics of the author of the "True-born Englishman," he was, at first, looked at somewhat askance by the labourers, whom he plied with questions. When at last his search had been rewarded by the discovery amongst the debris of some fragments of bricks, pantiles, and tobacco-pipes, and he asked several of the men how they thought these things had come there, a shake of the head was all that he got for answer. But when he told them, "These bricks and tiles were made 160 years ago by the same man that made 'Robinson Crusoe,' I touched," he says, "a chord that connected these 'navvies' with the shipwrecked mariner and with the relics. Every eye brightened, every tongue was ready to ask or give information, and every fragment became interesting." And the suggestion of these relics, which so suddenly became important to the "navvies," because of their maker's later achievement, may well lead us to think of his earlier one; for his fame as a politician and patriot deserves to be kept green, and not to be wholly overgrown and hidden by his wider fame as a writer of fiction. These tile-works of Defoe's at Tilbury were stopped, and grievous loss caused to him by their stoppage, through the publication of "The Shortest Way with the Dissenters," for which he was fined, cast into Newgate, and thrice placed in the pillory. And what was this "Shortest Way with the Dissenters?" A pamphlet, in which he had managed, in his realistic and most matter-of-fact vein, so to



catch up and express the inmost thoughts and sentiments of the persecuting High-Church party of those evil days, that they earnestly took it to their hearts, praised it, and circulated it by thousands throughout the land. Mr. Skeats, in his admirable sketch of Defoe in the "History of the Free Churches of England," says:—"Some Dissenters even were taken aback, and from the popularity with which it was greeted, began to fear that they were in considerable danger" from the extreme severities recommended in it. The name of the author was soon ferreted out; and a State prosecution then commenced. A proclamation was issued for his apprehension, minutely describing his personal appearance, and a reward was offered. Defoe was in safe hiding; but when he heard that the printer and publisher were in custody, he, like the brave man he was, surrendered himself, though he knew no mercy would be shown to him. He resolved, as he expressed it, 'to throw himself upon the favour of Government rather than that others should be ruined by his mistake.' The clergy were at their wit's end. They now exhausted all terms of reproach in denouncing the work they had circulated and its author. When they discovered that the writing which they had scattered broadcast as the utterance of their own sentiments, was a piece of most masterly irony, the virulence of their hatred was due as much to the sense of having been cleverly befooled as to intense dislike of their opponent's views, and it knew no bounds. The pamphlet was burned by the common hangman. The Earl of Nottingham, then in power, was nothing loth to stretch a point to give effect to the clerical revenge. But when they put Defoe in the pillory, the people clothed the instrument of torture with wreaths of flowers; his health was drunk by enthusiastic crowds in the street; and the force of public opinion was so strong on his side, that the very man who had been most active in hunting him down, tried to bribe him to peace towards the Government, and to get him to reveal the confidences of the late King."

But Defoe was not to be bribed, cajoled, or talked over. Instead, he turned his days in Newgate to splendid profit. In confinement, he wrote as vigorously as when at liberty. The first fruit of his retirement was "A Brief Explanation of a Late Pamphlet, entitled, 'The Shortest Way with the Dissenters';" and in it, though there was no retreating from the position he had taken up, he says, "The Author humbly hopes he shall find no harder treatment for plain English, without design, than those gentlemen for their plain design in duller and darker English"—referring to the High-Church leaders. Then he anew vindicated the efforts of King William, in the interests of liberty, against his calumniators, and he edited in prison the first volume of his works. Neither his privations, nor the obloquy heaped upon him, hurt him so much as the conduct of three different Dissenting ministers of religion, whom he had fed in the days of recent prosperity, and "with constant charity relieved their poor"; yet none of whom now complied with his petition, to visit and to pray with him in his distress.

Defoe had assailed and exposed the inconsistency of "occasional conformists" against John Howe and others; and with rare ill-taste, a pamphlet against him on this subject appeared on the third day on which he stood in the pillory. To this he replied at some length, but it is a singular testimony to his forbearance and the real nobility of his nature, that in this reply he writes "from deep religious conviction, and exhibits the absence of any effort at controversial skill for the sake of victory; appealing to the plain word of God as the end of all argument." Indeed, in these Newgate writings, more especially in his "Shortest Way to Peace and Union," there is a rare humility and a pronounced desire to promote moderation, concord, and Christian unity, so far as it could be done without the sacrifice of principle. At the end of his pamphlet in answer to one by Asgill, he writes:—"As for the unworthiness of Authors, and Truth suffering on that account, I have reason to have more charity for him and all men on that account than any other body, having more occasion for it." And when a bill was brought in by Sir Humphrey Mackworth for "preventing danger from occasional conformity" he said:—

If this learned gentleman can think to convince us that thus to humble the Dissenters by a Law, and to offer them the restraint he proposes, is the Way to Peace at Home, he cannot at the same time but suppose that the Dissenters are very blind, ignorant People. Nor can he suppose that this will tend to the Peace which Her Majesty has proposed to us—Peace joined with Union. The French King has brought about the Destruction of the Protestants in France with a full Peace, but not with Union. 'Tis Union is the matter, which as it is the essence of Peace, so 'tis the only thing can make this Nation happy, and I

would be glad to see how the least prospects of an Union of parties can be seen in the scheme he hath drawn.

In truth, one of the great elements of value to us in Defoe's example is the calmness of his character—his regard for fairness, his fine sense of justice, his appreciation of reason, and his power of raising himself above the region of mere partisanship. He may have made some mistakes, but in this respect his life yields only one testimony, as it points but one moral.

Although Defoe afterwards, in gratitude to the Queen for the kind interest she showed in him during his imprisonment (for she contributed to the comfort of his family), undertook several Government missions, yet the success which had begun to flow in upon him at Tilbury, and which was so grievously interrupted by the prosecution for "The Shortest Way," never really returned. If, before he died, he secured a little property, it was the result of gigantic literary labours in the most diverse fields, such as scarcely another man has performed; and it is sad to know that the peace of his last days—in spite of all his public services—was shadowed by political clouds and by private calamities, such as the extravagance and worthlessness of his own son. The strong man was overcome at last. He who had fought unflinchingly for religious and political freedom, ready to yield up his dearest interests for its sake—to work and to suffer patiently, in hope of the dawn of a better day, sank down grieved and utterly broken in spirit—but his work remains—he has left a memory which deserves to be perpetuated. He himself would have doubtless said that "Robinson Crusoe,"—which has delighted generations, and will delight generations yet to come,—was dear to him because, under a figure, it told the story of his own solitude and ceaseless struggle to shape out of untoward circumstances a more harmonious condition by which the nation itself might truly profit. And thus the Tilbury relics are seen to have as close a relation to "Robinson Crusoe" as to "The Shortest Way with the Dissenters," and suggest an underlying unity between his two greatest productions though in apparent purposes most diverse. It is because his life was all of a piece—a continuous battle for justice and liberty in all their forms, that we have thought it not unseasonable shortly to outline these facts in view of the recent letter, from the Rev. Mr. Anderson, telling of the progress of the Memorial Manse at Tooting, that now suburban district where Defoe did so much to establish a Dissenting congregation, and where we trust the memorial to the great and dauntless patriot may soon be successfully raised.

#### SCOTTISH CHURCH NOTES.

(From our own Correspondent.)

I have been for some time in such an out-of-the-way part of the world that I have seldom come across even a copy of a London paper. As for Scotland, its news has come to me only at long intervals, like a far-off echo. It has therefore been quite exciting for me to come back and find Mr. Disraeli a peer, Lord Sandon's bill passed with all its irritating amendments, and Dr. Wallace, of the Greyfriars, editor of the *Scotsman*. Nor have these been the only events stirring the still surface of society in these northern regions. I find the Established Church in a state of jollification over the return of prodigals to its bosom, and its leaders rejoicing (appropriately to the season) with all the joy of harvest.

With Mr. Disraeli and his immediate associates I shall not meddle. No one can grudge him the wearing of the poor bauble which he has chosen to adorn himself withal in the evening of his days—and anybody may see with half an eye that he is very wise to leave the ship when it seems still buoyant, the time being evidently at hand when not even his steering will save it from the rocks.

Dr. Wallace's appointment to the *Scotsman* is one which I hope will be for good, but it is easy to foresee that there are various connections in which the conjunction of such a paper with such a man is more than likely to be for evil. The *Scotsman* is unquestionably the leading newspaper in Scotland. It has done good service to the Liberal cause, and so far as pure politics are concerned, it has served its country well. But for many years its attitude towards the religion of Scotland has been always more or less unfriendly, and its most characteristic articles have been those in which it has made fun of anything which seemed to it to have a ridiculous side in the proceedings of the churches. The late editor never pretended to take much personal interest in anything religious. He was a member (nominally) of the Establishment, although the

principles of his paper were (also nominally) voluntary, but he was distinctively a politician, and nobody expected him to be in anything earnestly ecclesiastical. His successor, however, has been a minister of the Gospel and a professor of theology; and although in not only resigning his offices but demitting his orders, he may be supposed to be intending to cut connection with the clerical profession altogether, yet we all know how difficult it is to get rid of our early education, which "goes deep almost as life," and I have no expectation that Dr. Wallace will be able to divest himself finally of the proclivities of his youth. The fact we have to face then is this (and it is a fact of some considerable importance in so small and compact a community as ours), that our most influential newspaper is under the direction of a Broad Church ecclesiastic, who has the opportunity of teaching what theories of life he likes daily to at least 50,000 people.

But altogether Broad Churchism seems for the present to be on the crown of the wave. You will remember the discourses of the Rev. W. Knight, of Dundee, on the "Sphere of Prayer." That gentleman found the atmosphere of the Free Church too close for him, and he sought relief on the breezy downs of the Establishment. His testimony to the excellency of that institution has now been rewarded. He has been appointed to the Professorship of Moral Philosophy in the University of St. Andrew's—a very good thing for him, but, I fear, not so good for the University. It had a broad enough reputation before, under the presidency of Dr. Tulloch; and its attractions will not be increased by the addition of an instructor whose history has been so notorious and so peculiar as Mr. Knight's. In many respects, however, I believe him to be very fit for the office, and I hope he will find himself in a more congenial sphere than he has hitherto occupied as a minister of the Gospel.

I cannot recollect when it was that in the pages of the *Times* I read for the first time that the Rev. Mr. McNaught, of Glasgow, had shaken the dust from off his feet and turned his back on the Free Church for ever. "Thank God," said I to myself, "it has come at last!" I have known Mr. McNaught for a very long time. He was in mind and tongue the coarsest and rudest of all that anti-union band that did so much to embitter the life of the Free Church during the late controversy. Without any of the talent of his father-in-law, Professor Gibson, he attempted to take his place in the Church Courts, and by the sheer force of impudence he thrust himself forward into debates for which he was totally unfitted. He thus became, in the most literal sense of the word, a nuisance in his presbytery, and I can well imagine the sense of relief which his brethren must have experienced when they heard that he had finally taken his departure. The mode of his departure was highly characteristic. He has been a complete failure as a minister, although the district in which he laboured in Glasgow was a splendid one—but he never attributed this failure to himself. One of his favourite theories has always been that the cost of home missions should be borne by the State, and that if the State would only pay such men as himself sufficiently, all would be well. Unfortunately, however, the State would not be made to see it; and the consequence has been that while congregation after congregation has been formed in succession under the care of men like Mr. Howie, Mr. Wells, and Mr. Riddel, who laboured in love for souls, Mr. McNaught has been left to preach to a beggarly array of empty benches. Most people see that the want of success in a work may have little to do with "siller," but Mr. McNaught has always seen in this connection further into the milestone than most people; and so he quietly went out to Gartaherrie and had a talk with the wealthy Mr. Baird. What took place at that interview he himself has with a fatal simplicity told all the world; and there is no mistaking the character of the transaction. "What will ye give me if I surrender myself and my post into your hands?" was the question which he put to the good old ironmaster. "What will ye take?" was the canny reply. "I need some 10,000*l.*," said the faithful sentinel. "That is a heap o' siller," replied the old man prudently. "But I can't get out without it," answered Mr. McNaught, "and I can't take less." "Very well," said the ironmaster, who had already swallowed the camel, and was now going to worry on the tail, "there's the cheque." And so the transaction ended. Mr. McNaught returned to Glasgow, and made all haste to arrange for going over to the enemy.



Now, in regard to this secession, Free Churchmen can speak with a peculiar heart-wholeness. It has been well known for long that Mr. McNaught would go whenever he could find the opportunity, and most of his brethren would willingly have subscribed to build for him a bridge of gold to escape. But all the more (and especially considering the notorious money transaction), they have been disgusted at the manner in which such a man has been received into the Establishment. The Presbytery which received his application for admission was not the regular one. It was called for a special purpose, and, strictly speaking, they could not legally take up any other business. But so eager were they to take in another wanderer that they waived all forms—fell on his neck, and kissed him on the spot—and if they did not kill for him a fatted calf, they gave him, I have no doubt, an excellent dinner, and drank his health with all the honours afterwards. The haste was as indecent as it was ridiculous.

I have just been reading in the morning papers the notes of a sermon preached yesterday (Sabbath) in Glasgow by Dr. Gillan, on the occasion of the opening of Mr. McNaught's church. The Doctor sounds a note of triumph. The secession he celebrates is the beginning of the end. The Free Church is going to the dogs. And the flag of the Establishment will by-and-by be flying alone on the unbroken sea! What bosh! I could let Dr. Gillan into a secret. A company may lose one numerically, and not be one weaker. That was the case with a certain band of old. And there cannot be the least doubt about this, that if half-a-dozen men, whom I could name, would follow the example of Mr. McNaught and his half-witted friend Mr. McLauchlan, the Free Church would be relieved of an incubus.

In other respects these events operate, as you may suppose, in an embittering of the relations of the Churches, and in a sterner demand for disestablishment.

During the past year 2,043 French Catholics in Montreal abjured the Papal religion.

The Rev. Henry Morland, B.A., late curate of Middle Clayton, Bucks, has been received into the Roman Catholic Church.—*Weekly Register*.

A statement appears in the *Irish Ecclesiastical Gazette* to the effect that a movement is on foot to present the Archbishop of Armagh with a crozier, from the clergy and laity of the united diocese.

There are altogether about 60,000 ministers of the various Protestant denominations in the United States. Of these 19,517 are Baptists, 20,453 Methodists, 3,233 Independents, and 3,140 Episcopalians.

Mr. John Rowe, a member of the choir of Canon Hornby's Church, Bury, has given offence to his clergyman by singing in a church belonging to a Nonconformist denomination. For this offence Mr. Rowe has received notice to sever his connection with the choir of Canon Hornby's church.—*Manchester Examiner*.

**THE LACK OF MINISTERS.**—The number of candidates for the ministry this year is quite insufficient to supply all vacancies in the United Methodist Free Church. A number of circuits which had applied for additional ministers will require to wait. There are still about twenty vacancies on the stations, chiefly in circuits where it was determined to send an additional man.

**RITUALISM AT WOLVERHAMPTON.**—A representation has been sent to the Bishop of Lichfield representing the Ritualistic practices of St. Andrew's and Christ's Churches in Wolverhampton. This is the preliminary proceeding under the Public Worship Regulation Act. It relates to the use of lighted candles, wafer bread, mixed chalices, &c.

**THE RECENT FREE CHURCH SECESSIONS.**—It is stated that at a private meeting of the Glasgow Free Presbytery, held on Wednesday, it was resolved that the resignations of the Rev. Messrs. McNaught, Taylor, and McLauchlan should be accepted, and that no record of disapprobation of the conduct of these gentlemen in joining the Established Church should be inserted in the minutes.

**THE JEWS IN PALESTINE.**—The *Jewish Herald* states that the last four or five years have witnessed a return of the Jews to Palestine from all parts, but more especially from Russia, which has been altogether unprecedented. The Hebrew population of Jerusalem is now probably double what it was some ten years ago. Great accessions still continue daily; and whereas, ten years ago, the Jews were confined to their own quarter in Jerusalem, the poorest and worst, they now inhabit all parts of the city, and are always ready to rent every house that is to be let.

**SUNDAY-SCHOOL WORK.**—Speaking at a Sunday-school conference held at Sunderland last week, the Right Hon. Russell Gurney, M.P., who presided, said that, while there were immense labours for good in the country, there were also tremendous forces at work for evil; and as the fate of the nation twenty years hence would materially depend upon the training now given to children in schools we should strengthen every influence for good, for if that was not done no one could tell what would

be the result of the struggle that must come between good and bad. He expressed his sense of the high importance of Sunday-school work.

**THE CORNISH BISHOPRIC.**—It appears from correspondence in the *Record* that the moderate sum necessary to complete the endowment of the Cornish Bishopric has not been provided. The Protestant party stand back till they see who is to be the new bishop. The Ritualists have worked very earnestly for this object, and they (says our contemporary) are not Protestants. Mr. W. H. Peters, of Harefield, Exeter, high sheriff of the county, has promised, if a bishop is nominated who is not anti-Protestant, that he will add his name to the list of donors for 500*l*.

**ANOTHER PROPOSED NEW BISHOPRIC.**—The Bishop of Durham, Dr. Baring, has followed the example of the Bishop of Exeter in offering a large contribution from his episcopal income for the purpose of facilitating the division of his populous diocese. Bishop Baring states that if the laity of the district will subscribe a capital sum sufficient to yield an income of 2,000*l*. a year, he will himself be ready to give up 1,500*l*. per annum so long as he holds his present position. Another 1,000*l*. a year, he suggests, could be obtained by sequestrating one of the canonries of Durham Cathedral, and an "adequate" endowment for the new bishop would thus be secured. Should this proposal take effect, Newcastle would doubtless be chosen as the cathedral city of Northumberland.

**THE INTERCHANGE OF PULPITS.**—The Bishop of Manchester preached at Penwortham Church, near Preston, on Sunday week. His lordship, alluding to what was called the unsectarian Christianity of the present day, said he had lately been asked by a Nonconformist gentleman in Manchester to go to his establishment and attend the midday prayer, being assured that he would rarely meet with anything that would offend him. He (the bishop) excused himself by saying that the hour was inconvenient, and that when he was in town he could go to his own cathedral and pray there, for there he knew what he should meet with, and that there would not even be the possibility of being offended. He had also been asked by a Nonconformist minister in London to go and preach in his pulpit. He declined the invitation, for he did not believe that any good could come out of Churchmen entering Nonconformist pulpits, nor of Nonconformists entering Church pulpits. The result would be confusion and chaos. He had no faith in that rapid, hazy, indefinite sort of belief, as if indifferent to the teachings of his Church. Though he was often designated a Broad Churchman, he was not quite so broad as all that. What he would say to Nonconformists was, "Go on your own way and I will go on mine." That, he thought, was the way churches of different denominations would best live in peace.

**THE DEFEO MEMORIAL.**—The Defoe Memorial Manse, says the *Advance*, is a project we should be glad to see speedily realised. Should any reader wish to know what manner of man Defoe was, and what was the nature of some of his work, we refer him to Skeate's "History of the Free Churches of England." This account has been a revelation to some who before had no idea of Defoe beyond being the author of "Robinson Crusoe." The various Scottish Churches are represented on the hon. committee by such names as Principal Caird, Glasgow University; Principal Campbell, Aberdeen University; Sir Alex. Grant, Principal of Edinburgh University; Principal Tulloch, St. Andrew's University. The United Presbyterian Church, by Rev. Geo. Gilliland, Dundee; and the Free Church, by Dr. Moody Stuart, Edinburgh. The Church of England, by the accomplished Dean of Westminster, Dr. Stanley, and others. The Baptists, English Presbyterians, the Evangelical Union are all here joining with the Congregationalists in raising the memorial manse. Could not our Sabbath-school scholars put a few bricks into it? One penny from each child would be highly acceptable as an offering to the memory of one who has delighted many generations of British children. Superintendents could easily arrange this. We may also mention that contributions will be gladly received to the "Defoe Memorial" by the Rev. W. Anderson, 5, Aldis-terrace, Tooting, S.W.

**THE MAYOR OF LANCASTER AND CARDINAL MANNING.**—On Sunday morning Cardinal Manning preached at St. Peter's Church, Lancaster. The Mayor of the town was present, and also several Protestant members of the Corporation, but in an unofficial capacity. On hearing of the mayor's intention to attend the service in his official capacity, Cardinal Manning wrote:—"Canon Walker has informed me of the question which has arisen on the subject of the exercise of your official privileges on the occasion of my visit to Lancaster. I know that your motive was one which I must recognise with thanks. But it would be a subject of much regret to me if my visit to Lancaster, which I hoped would be one of peace and goodwill to our countrymen, even though we are unhappily divided in faith, should become an occasion of variance and of trouble to yourself. I would, therefore, ask you in my own name and for my own sake, to forego the exercise of the civil privileges of your office." In his reply the mayor wrote:—"While I cheerfully acquiesce in your eminence's request, and waive for the present my visit to St. Peter's. I at the same time feel that in doing so the act may be construed as an implicit want of confidence in the good sense of my fellow-townsmen. This interpretation I entirely repudiate. I cannot believe that the people of Lancaster,

who have known me publicly so long, will raise any hostile feeling with a view to prevent me doing that which I am legally and morally entitled to do."

**THE SUCCESSOR OF PIUS IX.**—Correspondents in Rome state that there is much agitation going on there under the surface with reference to the election of the next Pope. A political society has been organised by the Radicals, which is said to have the support of the Italian Ministry and of Prince Bi-marek. This organisation proposes to allow the Cardinals to elect a Pope in the usual way, and will interfere only if the Pontiff adopts the principles of Pius IX. and the Jesuits, at which point it will reject his authority, and Catholic Germany will secede from the Church of Rome and elect a Patriarch of its own. It is astounding to learn that this society has powerful friends in the Vatican, but we are told that such is undoubtedly the case, these supporters being influenced by a belief that the success of the plan would break the alliance between Germany and Italy, destroy the House of Savoy, and bring about a Federal Republic in the Peninsula. Besides this organisation, there is another of a purely religious character, which seeks merely to recover the rights exercised by the Primitive Christians of electing by universal suffrage their priests and bishops. At the head of this society, it is said, are personages of the first rank in the hierarchy, many bishops, priests, and influential laymen, "at least one English lady well known in Anglo-Catholic circles," and thousands of ordinary members. Moved, probably, by these indications of public feeling, the Cardinals are said to have unanimously agreed to omit certain minor ceremonies usual at a Papal election, so as to hasten the proceedings and keep the Conclave free from foreign influence. It is even whispered that the new Pope will be selected during the lifetime of the present Pontiff.

**RITUALISM IN THE DIOCESE OF LONDON.**—The *English Churchman* says that considerable interest is felt as to the course which the Bishop of London will take in reference to the Church of St. Michael and All Angels, Chiswick, just opened with his lordship's licence under the charge of a clergyman who is a convert from Judaism, and was for some time a Dissenting minister. The *Churchman* says:—"This gentleman has, it appears, inaugurated his work at Chiswick by adopting the Eucharistic vestments and certain ornaments and practices peculiar to an elaborate ceremonial, and he has further invited as the preachers at his opening services the two incumbents who have recently been admonished by Lord Penzance, but who have not, as far as we are aware, complied with his judgment. Such procedure on the part of a clergyman who not very long since was the minister of a so-called 'Free Church of England' in the diocese of Canterbury, and who subsequently made his submission to the Archbishop, is, to say the least of it, open to question on the score of taste, as it can scarcely be supposed that the Bishop of London was aware of the course he intended to take."

The Vicar of Chiswick is, we imagine, responsible in the eyes of the law for the proceedings at a chapel in his parish served by one of the assistant clergy until a district is allotted and a new parish is created; and as in this particular neighbourhood a church in which a most ornate ceremonial was in force for some years has just been closed without any apparent reason, the case would appear to be worthy of consideration. If episcopal oversight, whether exercised personally, or through archdeacons and rural deans, is to be of any real value, it ought at least to be sufficiently minute to prevent the commencement, at fresh points, of a peculiar form of worship which is receiving judicial condemnation at other places in the same diocese, and under the same bishop.

**SITES FOR DISSIDENT PLACES OF WORSHIP IN DEVONSHIRE.**—During one of the debates on the Education Bill Sir Thomas Acland said he had been "told by a Nonconformist that on one of the largest properties in his county the leases provided that there should be no Dissenting worship in any of the houses on the estate." In answer to a letter from Mr. Mark Rolle, of Stevenstone, requesting to be informed who the landed proprietor in question was, Sir Thomas has written a lengthened reply, in the course of which he says he was not responsible for the allegation. "The gentleman who made the statement to me is a member of Parliament, a man of great wealth and influence, a landowner, a supporter of the national school of his parish, a man of remarkable moderation, who has tried to smooth over the difficulties of this most difficult question—namely, how to reconcile in England State-supported schools with religious education and religious freedom. If I understood him right, it was when he was concerned in the endeavour to improve the position of a very old religious congregation in Devonshire that he found himself encountered by the obstacles of which he complained. I may not have quoted him quite correctly, or his statement may require some qualifications as to the extent of ground it seems to cover. But I have reason to believe that in leases in which I am interested (granted by one who was not wanting in liberality to those of any creed) there are clauses prohibiting the use of houses as places of public worship, as well as for other public uses, which I refrain from naming in the same sentence. I know, also, the difficulty which exists in some places as to obtaining sites for chapels, owing to the preponderating influence of landlords unwilling to permit such buildings, however much needed by existing communities. I did not, therefore, think that my



friend's statement was, on the face of it, improbable. I do, however, think it improbable that in modern agreements for agricultural holdings any such clause as that complained of is formally set out. Whatever may have been the case in old days, it is not in formal covenants inserted in leases for a year, subject to six or twelve months' notice, that Dissenters find the influences of which they complain. Perhaps I ought to have made this reservation in my speech; had it occurred to me at the time I should have done so."

**RELIGIOUS TOLERATION IN SPAIN.**—A letter to the *Standard* from its Madrid correspondent says that an order of the Governor of Mahon, in the Balearic Isles, respecting Article 11 (which deals with religious toleration) in the new Constitution, has attracted considerable attention. The correspondent says:—"That civil functionary (the Governor of Mahon) had sent an official intimation to the local paper threatening the editor with severe consequences if he were to publish any more notices or advertisements of Protestant worship or of the Protestant schools. The Governor of Mahon informed the editor of the local newspaper that all such notices would be considered a violation of the famous Article 11 and its restrictive clause on religious toleration. This is the first case since the new Constitution has become law in which the authorities have interfered with Protestants, but it immediately attracted attention, as it is the first illustration of the interpretation which the Spanish Home Office intends to apply to the obscure wording of the eleventh article. The Liberal press of Madrid challenged their Ministerial opponents to say whether the rule laid down in Mahon was to be applied all over the kingdom. The *Epoch*, and other Ministerial papers, evasively decline to answer, and they argued that it was unpatriotic and unwise to call attention to a case which would create a bad impression abroad. The Catholic and Moderado papers declare that Article 11 could have no other signification, and that notices or advertisements by bills or by the press were public manifestations falling within the prohibition of the toleration clause. The streets of Madrid, the fourth page of papers, and the waiting-rooms of hotels, exhibit to all eyes the placards of the Evangelical schools and of the Church of England service. The Protestants were not a little alarmed at the proceedings in Mahon. It seems that the course taken at Mahon was approved by the Home Office and by Senor Canovas, and is due to the growing influence of the Moderado party. But it is not expected that such stringent measures will be carried out in Madrid immediately, because the Prime Minister does not like to shock public opinion in Europe. He never omits any occasion of assuring the foreign Ministers, and even the representatives of the press, that he intends to be more liberal than the text of the law; but it is easy to detect that Don Antonio Canovas del Castillo cannot always keep in order his more impatient allies."

**THE BURIAL OF M. FELICIE DAVID.**—The Paris correspondent of the *Daily Telegraph* writes:—"All Paris is engaged in discussing a scandal which came to light on Saturday. The remains of the celebrated composer, Felicien David, were interred on Friday afternoon in the Cemetery of Pecq. The express desire of the deceased artist was that there should be no religious service at his funeral, and his last wish was in that respect strictly observed by his friends. It is well known that David was a disciple of Saint-Simon, and as he was known to be throughout his life a thoroughly upright and consistent man, nobody was astonished that in his last testament he should have left instructions to be buried as he had lived, that is, without ostentation, but with a rigid regard to his professed principles. In accordance with what he desired, a number of his most intimate friends, including some distinguished artists and literary men, met at the house of the deceased late on Friday afternoon, with the intention of following the remains to the cemetery. David having been an officer of the Legion of Honour, military honours should have been rendered to him at his burial, and before the funeral cortege left the house in the Rue des Monts Grevets, a detachment of soldiers arrived, with a view of accompanying it. Previously to taking their position in the procession, however, the officer who commanded the company asked to what church were the remains to be conveyed. He was informed that they were to be taken direct to the cemetery without any preliminary religious service. 'In that case,' answered the officer, 'my instructions are to withdraw with the men under my orders.' He did, and at the same moment a number of other persons who had come with the intention of following the ashes of the great composer to the grave, also left the house abruptly. The procession, thus reduced to very narrow dimensions, then set out for the burial-ground, where, contrary to expectation and all precedent, not a sentence was spoken over the grave. Thus the composer of the *Desert* was placed in his resting-place, not only without the common rites of religion, but without that last word of sorrowing friendship so dear to Frenchmen. If there is one feeling which modern scepticism has left untouched in France, it is respect for the dead, and the capital, if not the whole country, feels outraged at this insult or studied neglect of one of its most distinguished sons. The demeanour of the various public bodies towards the remains of David seems to have been dictated by one systematic resolution. Even the Institute, which sent representatives to the civil interments of Michelet and Mignet, failed

to place a flower on the coffin of Felicien David. Although nothing is spoken of to-day in Paris but this unfortunate and regrettable occurrence, opinion is seriously divided as to the officials responsible for the error, and the amount of blame to be attached to them. The Secularist party, which is dominant in the Republican ranks, stigmatises the transaction as an offence against logic, decency, and the law. 'It is scandalous,' says one of the most powerful organs of the more enlightened class of democrats, 'that an officer should put himself above the law; or, if he acted on superior orders, that the chiefs of the army should do so.' The more moderate of the Republican organs argue that a man's opinion should not be made a pretext for depriving him of honours which he had earned by his merits, and point out that the State is now essentially civil and secular, and knows no religion, except only to assure its freedom."

### Religious and Denominational News.

The autumnal session of the Baptist Union will be held in Birmingham, October 4 and 5. The Rev. Dr. Landels is the president for the year.

Lord Northbrook, the late Viceroy of India, has become a subscriber to the Church Missionary Society of 100*l.* a-year.

Professor W. F. Newman, a brother of the Rev. Dr. Newman, of the Birmingham Oratory, has asked to be admitted to the Unitarian Church. The Professor, however, has written to the *Liverpool Daily Post* to correct "an erroneous idea." He says that he is still a pure theist; that the Unitarians exact no creed at all; and that he does not grudge the sincere honour which they pay to Jesus Christ, though he cannot on historical grounds wholly vindicate it.

**SERMON TO SERVANTS.**—On Sunday afternoon the third annual address to the servants of North London was delivered in the Conference Hall, Mildmay-park, by Mr. Gavin Kirkham. More than 1,500 persons assembled on the occasion, of whom probably one-half or two-thirds were servants. "Servants Wanted" was the topic of discourse, and the qualities which go to make up a good servant were successively dwelt upon. Next Sunday afternoon, in the same hall, Mrs. Beecher Stowe's "Uncle Tom" will speak.

**LEEDS.**—On Saturday the foundation-stone was laid at Leeds, by Lord Hatherley, of a memorial church to the late Dr. Hook, formerly vicar of Leeds. The stone bore the following inscription:—"This foundation-stone is laid to the glory of God and the memory of Walter Farquhar Hook, D.D., vicar of this town 1837-1859, by his life-long friend, William Page, Baron Hatherley, late Lord High Chancellor of Great Britain, September 2, 1876." The cost of the church will be about 20,000*l.* The architect is Sir Gilbert Scott.

**SOUTHEND.**—The anniversary of the Congregational Church at this place has just passed off, with very gratifying results. The Rev. James Knaggs occupied the pulpit on August 20, and on Tuesday 22nd the Rev. C. Clemance, B.A. A sale of useful and fancy articles was held in the Public Hall in the following week, which proved very successful in augmenting the church funds. The pastor, the Rev. Joseph Williams, has been presented with several valuable volumes on the completion of his fourth year in Southend. The gift was accompanied by a sewing-machine for Mrs. Williams.

**KETTERING.**—The Rev. E. Hinchcliffe Higgins, late of Lancashire College, was on Wednesday last recognised as minister of Toller Chapel. The Revs. Professor Scott, A. Thomson, M.A., of Manchester, T. Toller, E. Prust, Northampton, and W. E. Morris, of Market Harborough, taking part in the service. The Rev. A. Thomson gave an exposition of Congregational principles, and Mr. W. Toller, on behalf of the church and congregation, stated the circumstances that had led to the acceptance of the pastorate by Mr. Higgins, who then stated his theological views and his feelings in entering upon the charge. The Rev. T. Toller offered the ordination prayer, at the close of which the imposition of hands was made by the Revs. T. Toller, A. Thomson, Professor Scott, and E. T. Prust. Professor Scott gave the charge to the pastor, basing it upon the words "Now then we are ambassadors for Christ." A tea and public meeting followed, at which addresses were given by Mr. Higgins, Professor Scott, the Rev. J. B. Myers (Baptist), and others. The Rev. Alex. Thomson, in speaking of Free Church principles, said that the questions affecting the churches and the people were just now of great moment. For instance, there was that of popular education. For many years that question had divided the churches and parties in the State. In the midst of all diversity of opinion he fell back upon the consideration that in spite of all the narrow-mindedness and bigotry by which it was assailed, in spite of all that was done to obscure it the light of education would penetrate and spread. The Free Churches had a great work to do in connection with the spread of education. They heard strange things sometimes of so-called Protestant ministers. It would seem that they would set up a little infallible pope in every village, and set a priest between God and man. It must be their part to show the people what the Church of Christ and the Gospel of Christ really were. To show them the Church of Christ in its wisdom, in its purity, in its spirituality, that it is not a mere system of ceremonies, but that it is glad tidings from heaven, to the despised, the down-

trodden, and oppressed, to him who hath no helper to point out to him the way by which he may return to his Father in heaven.

**THE LATE REV. J. C. PIKE.**—The General Baptist body has lost one of its most influential and honoured members in the person of the Rev. J. Carey Pike, of Leicester, who died at his residence in that town on August 11, at the age of fifty-nine. He was the son of the Rev. J. G. Pike, of Derby, the author of "Persuasive to Early Piety" and other publications. We glean a few particulars relative to the deceased minister from an obituary notice in the last number of the *Freeman*. At the unusually early age of sixteen Mr. Pike became a ministerial student in Stepney College. At twenty-one he entered upon his first pastorate at Ely-place Chapel, Wisbech. After fifteen years' work and success in this "metropolis of the fens" he removed to Leicester; and there, for five years in Dover-street, and then for the last seventeen years in Friar-lane Chapel, he preached Christ crucified. The denomination to which he especially belonged will delight to cherish his memory as that of a good man, a faithful minister, and an earnest worker. It was impossible to know Mr. Pike without perceiving that he was what he appeared, and appeared what he was. Not only in his general deportment, but in his prayers, social or public, did his inward spiritual life find beautiful expression. Mr. Pike ministered to his flock with acceptance and power. In 1855 he was chosen secretary of the General Baptist Missionary Society. This office he held till his death. He was a model secretary. He enjoyed the confidence of the missionaries and the executive committee. He discharged the duties of his secretariat, not as a functionary, but as a friend. He loved the Orissa mission. His father had been chiefly instrumental in founding the society, one of his sons was engaged on this field of labour, and he himself gave heart and mind and strength to promote its interests. Mr. Pike leaves three sons, the youngest, J. K. Pike, being now a student at Chelwell College; the next, the Rev. J. G. Pike, being one of the Orissa missionaries stationed at Cuttack; and the third and eldest, the Rev. E. C. Pike, B.A., being pastor of the church in Lombard-street, Birmingham. The remains of the deceased were interred on the 15th. There was a service in Friar-lane Chapel, which was filled by a sorrowing congregation. The Rev. W. Evans read suitable portions of Scripture, and the Rev. T. Stevenson offered a fervent prayer, after which the Rev. I. Morley Wright gave an impressive address. The Rev. Dr. Buckley, the senior missionary in the Orissa field, also addressed the congregation, after which the coffin was removed from the chapel, the "Dead March in Saul" being meanwhile played on the organ. The coffin having been placed in the hearse, the cortege then proceeded via Oxford-street and Knighton-road, to the cemetery. Six deacons acted as pall-bearers. Upon arriving at the grave, a short prayer was offered by the Rev. Dr. Buckley, after which the shell containing the remains of the deceased was deposited in its last resting-place.

### Correspondence.

#### A HIGH CHURCH RECTOR ON THE TURKISH ATROCITIES.

To the Editor of the Nonconformist.

SIR,—The letter by "A High Church Rector" was quite refreshing. I am glad to find that there still exists some manly, patriotic, and English feeling in the clergy—men who are not content to follow the lead of such a man as our Prime Minister. But your correspondent concludes his letter with an impracticable suggestion. It would be useless to ask Her Majesty to dismiss her present Ministry, however desirable that might be. The Ministers are backed up and supported by a majority in the House of Commons. It will be a better plan to summon a National Conference, to meet in London. Let every town in the kingdom send a representative, and do it at once. We were under the delusion that such hideous and revolting cruelties were not possible in the nineteenth century. Surely England has a right to have a say on the matter, after having spent so much treasure and shed so much blood in behalf of Turkey.

From the enclosed you will see that the Rector's letter has been reprinted. It ought to be circulated far and wide. Birmingham is to have a meeting on Thursday, and will speak in no uncertain way, and will, I hope, speak for a National Conference.

I am truly yours,

F. HINE.

Ladywood-road, Birmingham, Sept. 2, 1876.

To the Editor of the Nonconformist.

SIR,—The indignation meetings which have been held within the last few days, and are being held this week, on the Turkish enormities in Bulgaria, have, and doubtless will, call forth a variety of answers to this inquiry.

The "High-Church Rector's" indignation letter in your last number will, no doubt, find much



responsive sympathy, and has done so already in the hearts of most of your readers. But indignant as every Englishman must feel at these Turkish atrocities, and right and needful as it may be for our people to speak out their minds upon it, and to express their sympathy with the Christian or anti-Mahomedan population who have been suffering under Turkish misrule and Mahomedan cruelty, in which they have been forestalled by the Russian people, yet it must be remembered that the wisest of men are not always the most fiery, and that coolness and presence of mind are not only grand requisites in the general commanding in the heat of battle, but in the heads of Government at home, at such a time as this. And if, according to Lord Hartington, our Foreign Secretary's former despatches were wanting in firmness, clearness, and decision, we may feel assured this has not and will not be the character of the latter ones, and that he will insist upon an end being put to these Turkish atrocities and the establishment and maintenance of the rights and liberties of the Christian population in Turkey.

The Roman Catholics have always been for driving the Turks out of Europe, because of the Mahomedan oppression of their religionists in Turkey; and the Russians have always been for doing this, for the sake of their religionists of the Greek Church. But the Serbian people, aided as they may have been by the sympathy and aid of Russian natives and Russian officers, who have joined their army, do not wish for Russian or Austrian rule, but are jealous of both; and it does seem surprising that, while some of our people are for ejecting our Tory Government for their apathy, and for recalling Sir Henry Elliot and our fleet from Besika Bay, and think our Premier should have taken the title of Earl of Bulgaria instead of Earl of Beaconsfield, others are not only for driving the Turks out of Europe into Tartary, but a Scottish D.D. is for driving them into the Black Sea!

The independence of the Slavic provinces is, no doubt, to be desired, and the exchange of Christian for Moslem rule; but the religious enlightenment of the people in these provinces, along with their moral and social elevation, as every Christian must acknowledge, is more vital to their well-being than any form of political reconstruction; and, for this, let every Christian lift up his prayer and second it by his efforts.

I am, Sir, yours respectfully,  
H. KIDDLE.

Bristol, Sept. 4, 1876.

#### THE DAILY TELEGRAPH AND THE TURKS.

To the Editor of the Nonconformist.

SIR,—Nothing is more important just now than a clear view of friend and foe. There is heavy fighting before us, and woe to the cause of truth and righteousness if traitors be found in the camp. The *Daily Telegraph* affects Liberalism in the main. Its laudations of Mr. Gladstone were wont to make some of us smile. I am afraid the eminent statesman failed to appreciate the service. Latterly the Tory Premier has been taken up. The energy of devotion evinced towards him by the whilom Liberal zealot must have shamed his legitimate armour-bearer—the *Standard*. This new-born zeal has led the intrepid journalist into a sad mess. Forsaken for the time by that good genius which has hitherto enabled the Tory leader to fall on his feet whatever might have been his political escapades, Lord Beaconsfield must needs turn apologist for the atrocious Turks.

With all a perverser's recklessness of devotion the *Telegraph* at once places itself by his side. The Turk is an ill-used individual. Sensational stories are being got up of Bulgarian massacres at his expense. Fortunately the country had in Mr. Disraeli and that embodiment of judiciousness, Lord Derby, bulwarks against Christian fanaticism. So let the *Daily News* scatter forth its startling correspondence! Alas! for the astute statesman and journalist. The one has gone over the precipice, and the other is after him. A strict silence was to be observed respecting the Turkish atrocities. Even the *Times* seems to have been involved in the conspiracy. Day after day nothing was heard of the infinite enormities save what the *Daily News* revealed, and the brave little *Echo* repeated in the evening.

By-and-by Mr. Schuyler's report comes out with its awful confirmations of the *Daily News* correspondent's tales of horror. Still the conspiracy of silence is kept up. Day by day the *Times*, *Telegraph*, and *Standard* came out with scarcely a

reference to the horrors of which all the world was talking. At length a canon thunders away in St. Paul's. Ominous sounds are heard throughout the country. The provincial press, knowing nothing of the petty jealousies of the London journals, adds millions to the excited readers of the *Daily News* correspondence. The *Times* can stand out no longer. A comment on Mr. Schuyler's report first appears, as a sort of graceful descent from its false position, and then, with its usual acumen, it was soon abreast of public opinion. The *Telegraph* could not eat the leak in quite such a fashion. Anything more ludicrous than its antics in the dilemma could not be conceived. The facts were all against it, and all that it could say was, "the worse for the facts."

Now, Sir, these journalistic peculiarities—to use a mild phrase—only interest us so far as they reveal the real value of their support. One thing appears to me pretty clear, it will be the height of unwisdom for those who are girding themselves for the future struggle with enthroned wrong, to depend at all upon the *Daily Telegraph* for support. I say nothing about the *Times*, as there is, of course, no fear of anyone's being deceived thereby. It has ever had its four courses of action towards every onward movement, and it will doubtless ever continue to have them, viz.:—1. Damn it. 2. Roll it over to see if it's alive. 3. Lift it up. 4. Embrace it as a *protégé*. I have referred to the *Echo*. It is matter for hearty congratulation in the Liberal ranks that its late change of proprietors should have resulted as it has. There is hardly a London paper in which a sounder note is being struck. The Liberalism of the *Daily News* is also on the mend. On the education question we have recently heard some such resonant sounds as delighted us in 1873. The disposition shown by it during the last year or two to condone Mr. Forster's great crime, has apparently come to an end, and by way of atonement for a most gross and ill-advised attack on Mr. Chamberlain, now happily M.P., it has again boldly cast in its lot with the party of which that gentleman is so distinguished a leader.

I venture therefore to indulge the hope that in the *Daily News* and the *Echo* we have organs upon which we may safely rely.

A RADICAL.

Sept. 4, 1876.

#### COUNTRY CHURCHES AND THEIR PASTORS.

To the Editor of the Nonconformist.

SIR,—I am not surprised that some of your correspondents are displeased with what I have written in previous letters—not that I have said anything which appears to me to be calculated, as it certainly was not intended, to annoy anybody, especially one whose object in life is to do his Master's work so as to please Him, and to benefit those who live around him. But I have lived long enough to know that some Nonconformist pastors are as jealous of their assumed infallibility as any professed Successor of the Apostles can possibly be; and when writing, I was fully aware that what I was doing would be almost certain to bring a swarm of professional hornets about my ears. Still I dared to write, and now that the merited chastisement has come upon me, I am content to endure it, believing that what I have written will commend itself to the judgment of those who are most intelligently anxious for the spiritual welfare of all our churches.

I am not aware of any change (either improvement or otherwise) in the tone of my last letter over that of the first; but if such be the case, and "A Country Pastor" can get any comfort out of it, he is welcome to do so, and I certainly have no reason to regret the beneficial effect which his chastisement has had upon me. Whilst I am still disposed to ignore the official sneers and personal insinuations of your correspondent, I am not disposed to allow his misrepresentations of what I have said to pass unnoticed. In his last letter your correspondent charges me with "making it to appear that if a church fails, no one is to blame but the pastor," and he then proceeds to show that that statement is not true; whereas I never made such a statement, but *exactly the reverse*, as the following quotation from my last letter proves.

A failure in one or even two places may possibly be accounted for, so as to free the pastor from blame; but when he has been the pastor of a number of churches, possibly in different localities and circumstance, and all with the same unvarying result, when in every case the church and congregation has become fewer in numbers and feebler in influence, it requires no special inspiration to see that that man (whatever his professions may be) "is not in his proper place."

I hope that this misrepresentation was not intentional.

I confess that I never before heard or read of the existence of such a church as that described by your correspondent, and if his description be not very much of a caricature, I should expect to find that it has had a very bad training under some former pastor or pastors, and I should say that it is likely to remain without a pastor, that is worth his salt, for some time to come. But as to the pastorates which have been "a succession of failures," I am sorry to say that their name is Legion, and were it prudent to do so, I could give you the names of a considerable number of them, as well as the names of the places which have in succession been favoured, or otherwise, with their ministrations.

I am glad there is one point upon which your correspondent and I are agreed, viz., "That the interests of the church are more important than the interests of the pastor." Indeed I should have been greatly astonished had it been otherwise, for I never yet met with a Protestant Nonconformist who did not (in theory at least) agree with that statement. But I have known instances in which the practice of Nonconformist pastors has shamefully contradicted their theory. I believe that the interests of all true pastors and the interests of the churches over which they preside "are identical," but the misfortune is that somehow or other they are too often made to appear to clash, and the interests of the church are sacrificed to the supposed interests or professional standing of the pastor.

I have no wish to despise anyone, least of all the poor because they are poor, nor can I be justly charged with doing so, but I am free to confess that I have no sympathy with that professional sentimentalism which leads a man to expect to be sustained in a position for which he may have been trained, and to which he may regard himself as specially called, but for which other people can see that he is altogether unfit, and in which he cannot maintain himself without periodical or constant appeals to the charitable. There are no doubt exceptional cases, but I believe that as a rule the Christian workman (the same as others) gets what he is worth. It may be a very *secular* way of looking at the matter, but I cannot help thinking that the Christian minister who cannot honestly maintain himself and those who are dependent upon him without these constant appeals to the benevolent would do well to regard that fact as satisfactory proof that he has mistaken his calling, and that the sooner he changes his usual occupation, the better it will be, both for himself and for others.

With regard to the letter signed "George Blinkhorn" (from its spirit and "tone" I think the signature ought to be Rev. G. B.), the greater portion of it has been already replied to—some of it before his letter appeared. If it will be any satisfaction to your correspondent to know, I am not afraid to say that I am conscious that I could not "prepare two or three fresh sermons every week" of such a character as ought to be acceptable to an ordinary Nonconformist congregation, and, if it would not be considered a reproach or a discredit, I would say that I have an impression that there are at least some of our regular ministers who ought to be conscious of the same fact in their own personal experience.

I believe there are few who value more highly than I do an efficient regular teaching ministry, and hence I am anxious that all who assume the position should be up to the demands of the times. The notion that no one can serve the interests of Christianity except by devoting the whole of their time to preaching or pastoral work I regard as highly mischievous, and hope it will speedily become altogether a thing of the past. I believe there are many now in what is called the regular ministry, who would have done more for the cause of Christ by being occasional preachers than they have done or are likely to do in their present position.

What I have said, I have said "honestly," and with a desire to promote the spiritual welfare of our churches. Whether I have said it "wisely" must be left to the judgment of those who have taken the trouble to read what I have written.

I agree with your correspondent that "what we want is greater sympathy between our church members and their pastors"; but I have little faith in that sympathy which cannot exist and even flourish along with straightforward, honest dealing one with another; and my experience and observations tell me that the official airs and the assumed infallibility of some of our pastors do a great deal to prevent it, and, as a rule, these airs



are assumed most by those whose teaching and Christian ruling powers are the least.

Having no desire and little time to prolong this correspondence, I hope it will not be necessary for me to add anything to what I have now said. Thanking you for your kindness, I remain,

AN OCCASIONAL PREACHER.

September 2, 1876.]

#### LONDON SCHOOL BOARD ELECTIONS.

To the Editor of the Nonconformist.

SIR,—Can you inform me if there are any steps being taken by the Nonconformist party for the organisation of committees for the forthcoming school-board elections? If not, it is high time that such were done. Union is strength, and, as in the case of Birmingham we know what can be accomplished by it. I would suggest that a general central committee be formed, comprising from three to five hundred working members, and that each of the London districts have a local committee acting in unison with and represented on the general committee, and that under the direction of both committees every district be thoroughly canvassed.

Your obedient servant,

R. J.

London, August, 1876.

[As we stated a fortnight ago, a London School Board Policy Defence Committee has been formed, and is, we believe, already actively at work. It comprises some influential Nonconformists, including Mr. Morley, M.P., the chairman, Mr. Henry Spicer, jun., the treasurer, and Sir Francis Lycett, one of the hon. secretaries. The main object of the committee is described by the title it has assumed, and is further amplified by the following statement which is published as a fly-sheet:—"To make sufficient, but not excessive, school provision for the metropolis. To conduct its schools with efficiency, and to give a sound general education, with simple Bible teaching. To enforce attendance with discretion, having due regard to the circumstances of the parent. To secure these results without wasteful expenditure. At the approaching election in November a determined effort will be made to reverse this policy, and to use the board for denominational purposes. An effort will be made:—To raise the fees in all board schools, and thus deprive a large number of the poor of education for their children. To reduce the teachers' salaries, the efficiency of school apparatus, and to lower the character of the education given. To give the management of board schools to denominationalists. To transfer the denominational schools to the board, so as practically to carry them on for sectarian purposes at the cost of the ratepayer. Shall this effort be successful? Let all friends of education merge their differences and resolve to answer No!" We have no doubt this committee will do their utmost to enlighten the ratepayers of the metropolis between now and November as to the true issues at stake in the approaching conflict by means of the Press. The admirable paper which we gave a fortnight ago, entitled "Accusations and Replies," is also published in a pamphlet form, and no doubt other papers, placards, handbills, &c., will in due time be forthcoming. But, if we understand aright, this committee leaves each division to select and promote the election of suitable candidates. No doubt local committees for that object have been or will be formed, and our correspondent, and all who desire to uphold the policy of the present school board, and thwart the reactionary tendencies of the High-Church clericals, will do well to join such committees in their respective localities. We may state that the office of the Defence Committee is at 107, Fleet-street (Ludgate-circus), and the secretary is Mr. George Howell.—ED. NONCON.]

#### THE LATE DR. HALLEY.

To the Editor of the Nonconformist.

DEAR SIR,—I beg to thank you for the contents of last week's reports, relative to the life and death of that highly-esteemed minister, Dr. Halley. May I be permitted, through the medium of your journal, to express a hope that we in this neighbourhood shall have a memoir of him, not an expensive one, so that we who had such a high estimate of his worth, may be able in a portable form to read it and circulate it amongst the friends?

I am, yours most truly,

EDWARD MOORE.

Grove Cottage, Didsbury, September 4, 1876.

#### MISSION CHURCHES.

To the Editor of the Nonconformist.

SIR,—A remark was recently made respecting one of the Nonconformist churches in the City of

London proper to the effect that it must eventually become a "Mission Church."

The idea conveyed by the words was something like that intended when we mention a sand-cart in connection with a high-mettled racer—the best thing under existing circumstances—but pointing to a not very remote future when the whole thing would become a mere matter of history.

It may not be amiss to ask such a question as this—"What is meant by the term a mission church?" This title at any rate belongs to the present generation, and it is commonly used to signify a church assembling in a room or hall placed in a locality where inhabitants are not scarce, and where the influence that the Gospel of Jesus is calculated to exercise is supposed to be peculiarly needed. Such a church is presumed to look away from outside objects, and to give itself to the evangelisation of the people among whom it was placed.

Now if this or something like this be the idea intended to be conveyed by the designation a mission church, let me ask, Is such a church as well as its title a creation of the present generation? Is it in that respect no more than poor law unions, sanitary boards, and such like modern contrivances or does such a church claim a higher and more glorious ancestry? Is such a church to be looked down upon, to be tolerated perhaps as a necessity, or does a mission church claim affinity with the very palmiest of the New Testament Churches.

If the latter be the case, then all churches ought to be mission churches. They should be as wells of water to fructify and bless the neighbourhood in which they are placed, instead of being—as is too often the case—shrines to be flocked to by votaries from Dan and Beersheba.

When we remember that it is one of the peculiar characteristics of the Gospel that it deals with men as individuals, and not in groups, and that a man, when converted and saved, is to be as a candle set on a candlestick giving light to all around, it is fairly obvious that what is true of individuals must be true of churches, and that such are designed in their collective capacity to be as cities set on a hill, that so the wilderness may become as a garden of the Lord.

Although this seems clearly to be the direct teaching of our Lord and His apostles, it is somewhat at variance with the ideas that prevail around us. When we find sites for new chapels selected because they are near to the junction of omnibus and railway routes, it is hardly inopportune to suggest the discrepancy between the idea of shrines and the cardinal principles of the Gospel of Christ.

I happen to know something of the church that is spoken of as having nothing better before it than to become a mission church. This church is situated in the centre of a well-defined area of about seventy-four acres, with a resident and sleeping population of more than 10,000 precious souls. Now say, if the Lord God, of His grace and goodness give to that church some ray of the wondrous love for souls that led Him to give up His Son that men might not perish, but be saved—tell me, to those can there be a more glorious condition on earth conceivable for church or individuals? Will not that church thus honoured by her Lord find earnest and loving souls flocking to her anxious to aid in the blessed work, and glad to be associated with a seed that the Lord is blessing, though it be only a mission church?

E. G. WOOD.

There will be a total eclipse of the sun on Sept. 17-18, being the fourth and last eclipse of this year. It will not be visible from Europe, but will be visible from Australia and the South Pacific Ocean.

For the convenience of persons corresponding with India and Australia, *via* Brindisi, postage stamps of the value of 8d. will be issued. They can be obtained at post-offices throughout the country on and after Sept. 11.

A DISTINGUISHED UNIVERSITY CAREER.—Mr. John Neville Keynes, B.A., who has just been elected a Fellow of Pembroke College, Cambridge, was formerly a pupil of Amersham Hall School, near Reading, whence he matriculated in honours at the London University in 1869, obtaining the Gilbert Scholarship, tenable at University Hall for three years. He is a M.A. of London, on obtaining which he was awarded the gold medal. He is also a B.Sc. of London, and was awarded the University Scholarship in Moral Philosophy. In addition to these distinctions, Mr. Keynes was Senior Moralist at Cambridge in November, 1875. The value of the fellowship is 390*l.* per annum. He is a member of the Middle Temple, and, we believe, intends to practise at the Chancery Bar.—*Times*. Mr. Keynes is the only son of Mr. Keynes, Castle-street, Salisbury, and is a member of the church under the pastoral care of the Rev. George Short, B.A., in that city.

#### AT SEA.

About this time, of course, more landmen go to the sea, or cross the sea, than at any other period of the year. How different their experiences even across the silver streak—the English Channel! For this short middle passage some resolutely choose the Castalia in spite of opposing obstacles, and have a tolerably pleasant passage in rough weather. Others step from the railway into the customary mail boat when the sea looks calm and the heavens serene, but are more uncomfortable in mid-channel than those who chose the rival but steadier boat. But this is a digression. What is that peculiarity of constitution that enables one person to enjoy the sea without risk of sickness, and makes another, equally strong, feel the malady stealing over his frame directly the vessel gets lively? Is it difference of temperament, or variation of nervous force? we asked a very eminent physician who happened to be our fellow-passenger a week or two ago, as one after another around us left the dinner-table with anxious face? He could not tell. He confessed that the problem was to him insoluble. And it unfortunately happens that Neptune exacts the penalty from the many who venture on his treacherous domain, and spares only the few; while medical science has not yet found an all-sufficient remedy for sea-sickness any more than it has been able accurately to give its diagnosis. Within the last few weeks we have heard at least a dozen specifics recommended, most of them obviously inadequate or whimsical. The most reliable, according to weighty evidence, is the application of ice-bags to the spinal cord, as suggested by Dr. Chapman. Those who have tried it pronounce it to be a complete panacea. But how many people would put up with the discomfort of spending their time at sea in a recumbent position in order to escape the malady? Ice-bags may be a sovereign remedy, but will never be popular, and we can hardly condemn those who prefer to risk the disagreeable alternative.

But we have no intention of attempting a disquisition on the subject of sea-sickness, albeit Dr. Chapman's remedy does seem to connect it with a paralysis of nervous energy. But for this contingency, or something more, how popular would sea trips become during the holiday season! To the landman it is a new and exhilarating aspect of life. We speak not of river excursions, in which urban experiences abound, and deck and saloon are redolent of much more than fresh air and quiet enjoyment—not of long voyages where life at sea becomes systematised; but to a man whose holiday is short, and who wants to crowd into it as much variety, and quicken his vital powers as much as is possible, what is more attractive than a short sea trip—say from London to Plymouth, or Cork, or Edinburgh, or Hamburg, always supposing that it is possible to resist the inexorable Nemesis. It is a new life—new ideas are gained, new pleasures enjoyed; new modes of life are necessary.

To the landman everything is fresh. First there is the ocean itself, with its ever-varying moods of perennial purity, and mysterious forces. In breeze, or gale, or storm, you may contemplate for hours the restless sea without satiety, as the element where the Almighty's form glances itself in tempests, while you derive fresh vigour from the health-giving airs that play around it. The habits and scenes of steamboat life are essentially novel and interesting to those who rarely tempt the treacherous waves. There is the sense of perfect freedom. On the railway you are perhaps for hours glued, as it were, to your seat, with only the hurried descent to the refreshment-room. On the deck you may walk *ad libitum* unless a gale is blowing, read, smoke, or find amusement as inclination prompts—albeit the reading is mostly make-believe. If not disabled by the dreaded malady there is the *table d'hôte* in the saloon—the three meals a-day—for the most part good and varied, with a keen appetite for sauce. It is in the saloon at such times, when you meet the same persons around the table, that reserve is gradually thawed and a spirit of good fellowship obtains. Not many hours elapse after you have taken leave of land before acquaintanceship begins, ideas are exchanged, and there is some approach to a cordial intercourse.

Nothing is more wholesome or destructive of narrowness than such intercourse on board ship to people whose circle of friends at home does not much vary or expand. Steamboat company is generally cosmopolitan. Be the number of passengers a score or threescore, you are sure of meeting with people whose occupation, experiences, and tastes differ widely from your own. Strange it will be if any with whom you converse have not



something to tell that augments your store of information, or suggests new ideas. Some have travelled far and wide, others have a store of seafaring experience. On a Hamburg boat, for instance, you may meet with Germans who will give you new "wrinkles" about Fatherland, Danes who will post you up on the latest aspect of the Schleswig grievances, City men who know and feel something of the depression of trade, professional men who have something to say of curative science or musical progress. In recent trips across the German Ocean we have met with the greatest variety of people, and not a few with marked idiosyncrasies which time fails us to particularise. One of these was a German baron—a small man, advanced in life, clad in a velvet dressing-gown and bright shawl, who seemed to answer to the description of the astrologer in Kenilworth, and whose discourse, if not about the "philosopher's stone," was mainly taken up with the equally mysterious subject of spiritualism. Another passenger could only conceive of the ever-varying aspect of the sea by resolving it into mechanical action, which he gravely explained after the fashion of Albert Smith's celebrated engineer whose somewhat cloudy disquisitions were delivered, pipe in hand. In such free conversations, these short sea-trips pass pleasantly enough. The hours pass, the screw steadily revolves, and perhaps the evening is enlivened by the song, the glee, or the yarn.

Here we must pause. Our time has expired. The boat which is carrying us to sea is at Gravesend, and the pilot befriends us to post the last missive that can be sent forth, ere *terra firma* is reached on the other side of the North Sea.

## THE WAR IN EASTERN EUROPE.

### GREAT DEFEAT OF THE SERBIANS.

The Servians met with a severe defeat at Alexinatz on Friday. The *Times* correspondent, who was an eye-witness of the fighting, says that the battle was sustained uninterruptedly for eleven hours and a half, and was waged on ground which the Servians had made the strongest in all this country. "It was the decisive encounter long looked forward to, and it was wanting in no feature that could impart horrible grandeur to a struggle on the one side for supremacy and on the other for existence." Previous to the battle, the correspondent had an interview with General Tcherniaeff, who said that there could be no doubt that a most serious attack against the Alexinatz position and the communication between it and Deligrad was contemplated:—

The various divisions of the Turkish army had already made a vigorous concentrating movement, consequent on the reverse sustained by their right wing, when, with a dash, they attacked and endeavoured to entirely break the Servian left. The three Pashas—Abdul Kerim Pasha, Eyoub Pasha, and the third, I think, called by the General Said Pasha, but of that I am not sure—had managed to get the whole of their joint forces round to the left bank of the Morava. To effect this they had withdrawn every man from the east and north east of Alexinatz, so that he should have to bear the brunt of an advance of some 60,000 or 70,000 men, under those commanders, with perhaps the addition of others who were somewhere in the direction of Gurgosevatz. He had no doubt that the plan of the Turks was to turn his right wing. If he succeeded in repelling such an attack, then he thought Alexinatz was safe, for he did not believe the Turks would make another attempt against it. If he did not, why then the situation would be indeed grave.

The Servian general appears to have been, on the whole, well seconded by his artillery. Three batteries were rapidly stationed along the left bank of the river, and the hours of the forenoon were occupied with a fairly equal fight between the artillery. One Servian battery, the correspondent says, was exceptionally well served. But in the afternoon two of the villages occupied by the Servian infantry caught fire, and a retreat ensued which became at some points a panic. The Turks advanced as the Servians retired, and the villages the latter had held on the left bank of the Morava in the morning were occupied by the former before nightfall. The victors pressed on also along the river side, following a road leading to Deligrad, but although the entrance to Alexinatz was open to them they did not know their opportunity, and were left on Friday night in possession of the left bank, Alexinatz on the right, Krusevatz on their left, and the slopes of the Justrevatz behind them.

A Semlin telegram, dated Sunday morning, says:—"The Turks have already reached the heights of Justrevatz, half-way between Teschnitz and Krusevatz. General Tcherniaeff has telegraphed to the Government at Belgrade for reinforcements, and the War Minister has consequently ordered Tscholak-Antitch to march upon Krusevatz with 12,000 men against the Turks. This movement has commenced. A rumour was current at Belgrade this morning that the Turks had taken Alexinatz, but it is positively contradicted at the Servian ministry of war. Tcherniaeff is now marching with the bulk of his army towards Krusevatz. In Friday's fighting the Servian losses

exceeded 600 killed and wounded. Colonel Rajevski was among the killed."

Another telegram from the same place and of the same date says:—"The Turks are advancing on Deligrad, turning the Servian position at Alexinatz. General Tcherniaeff is at Deligrad. According to the official version the Servians maintain their Alexinatz position. The Russian and English consuls have left for Semendria, where the English ambulances are stationed."

The following official version of the battle of Alexinatz has been published at Belgrade:—"The Turks, having been repulsed on the left bank of the Morava, attacked on Friday morning with their entire forces the right wing of the Servian army in the open field. The battle lasted till nine p.m. The Servian positions were maintained during the fight, but the Turks being three times more numerous than the Servians, the latter retreated within their fortified position at Alexinatz."

The correspondent of the *Daily News* at Belgrade sends the following, dated Monday afternoon:—"The report that Alexinatz has been taken is untrue. Horvatovich occupies the town with ten battalions. Tcherniaeff's headquarters are at Deligrad. The situation is as follows: When the Turks abandoned the attack on the Servian left, either by choice or necessity, they swung their right on the pivot of the Morava backward, as previously described, until they finally crossed the river, and had all their forces concentrated on the left side of the Morava. The Servian left wing had followed the Turkish right until the latter crossed the Morava, when the Servian forces on the right bank were nearly parallel to the river. Last Friday morning, at eight, the Turks, having forced a passage through the Jankova Klissura Pass, which connects the valley of the Servian Morava with the ground south of the mountain range dividing Servia from Bulgaria on the south, attacked in great force the Servian right wing, and forced it backward on the pivot resting on the Morava similarly to their own repulse on the left bank, their object being to gain a passage through Krusevatz and the junction of the valleys of the Morava Valley proper, in the rear of the heavily fortified positions of Alexinatz and Deligrad. Thusthe swinging forward of the Servian left in pursuit of the Turks, and the swinging backward of their right wing before the Turkish advances, has changed the position of the Servian line from one nearly at right angles to the Morava Valley to a diagonal position, with its right defending the Servian Morava Valley at its debouchment into the main valley. The Minister of War declares that an attack will be made to-day upon the Turks, and says he is confident of the result being favourable. The fighting on Friday was severe, and lasted until night, but was not decisive of the fate of Alexinatz, and it is officially stated that the Servians still occupy their fortified positions both at Alexinatz and Deligrad, the fighting of Friday having been in front and beyond the principal lines of fortification. Hence the fate of the Alexinatz line is yet to be decided. If the Turkish flank movement is not checked, both Alexinatz and Deligrad being turned will have to be abandoned, and the decisive battle of the war must be fought in the open valley, where the Turks will have the advantage on account of their superior discipline and armament. Yesterday and the day before the ministers had a five hours' sitting, under the presidency of Prince Milan. The Committee of Seventeen were present. The peace negotiations were the subject of the deliberations. M. Steftcho, President of the Ministerial Council, said that as the Skuptschina had declared war, it alone could make peace or conclude an armistice. M. Ristich earnestly pleaded for peace. Prince Milan made no personal declaration either way. Late last night the Ministers and Committee of Seventeen decided, it is said, to convene the Skuptschina. This will be a cumbersome proceeding, and half Servia may be overrun and destroyed before they can assemble. Should the Turks succeed in their present attempt on the Servian right, the Ministry and the Committee of Seventeen should assume the responsibility of the situation. The opinion among some people here is that Russia should either stop the war or send her armies to drive the Turks out of the provinces inhabited by the Christians, as the present situation is simply murderous, and without any reasonable prospects of good to either party by the continuance of the struggle."

Private advices from Serajevo state that the Turks are preparing for the defensive in Bosnia. Shakir Pasha and Fuad Pasha are on their way to Serajevo from Novi-Bazar with troops. Egyptian soldiers have already arrived there, bearing the holy green banner. They also brought the sacred coverlet used on the coffin of the Prophet. These relics are intended to stimulate Muslim fanaticism in Bosnia. Two columns, of 2000 insurgents each, are marching from Gramotch on Livno, where some Christian merchants have been executed.

The *Times* correspondent telegraphs from Vienna:—"As on the eastern, so on the western seat of war, the Turks have resumed the offensive. According to news from Trebinje, Mukhtar Pasha, having received the reinforcements expected, and having reorganised his forces, began operations by taking a large store of provisions to Bilek. The operation succeeded by Djellaledin Pasha marching from Stolatz on Bilek at the same time, which induced the insurgents who were blockading Bilek to withdraw. Having returned again to Trebinje in the night of the 31st ult., he again set out next night with twenty battalions, artillery, and provisions towards the little frontier fort of Klobuk,

which guards the entrance into the plateau of Grovo, Montenegro. At the same time Djellaledin Pasha has set out from Bilek in the direction of Banjani. This movement is, no doubt, in connection with the advance which Dervish Pasha is preparing to make into Montenegro from the Albanian side."

### MISCELLANEOUS.

On Thursday last a gun burst at Podgoritz and caused an explosion of some ammunition lying near. Twenty Turks were killed and forty wounded by the accident, and the Turkish soldiers, in their irritation on this account, are asserted to have massacred a priest and an inhabitant of the place.

One of the correspondents at Belgrade states in a telegram from Belgrade, dated Friday, that there were some 1,200 Russians in the Servian army, including some officers of the Imperial Guard. He says that the presence of these auxiliaries had completely changed the aspect of the Servian cause. Recruiting for the Servian forces is openly going on in St. Petersburg, Moscow, and other cities, and the volunteers, who are very numerous, are supplied with money and stores for their journey. The *Political Correspondence* learns from St. Petersburg that the subscription to a new Servian loan of 12,000,000*l.* was opened on Thursday, and it was eagerly taken up by the public.

The Belgrade correspondent of the *Times* says:—"The very heavy mortality among the Russian officers who have already gone to the front has given rise to very painful rumours, both in the city and in the camp. The enthusiasm with which so many noble men have responded to the appeals from their co-religionists is carried into the field, and has no doubt somewhat increased the proportion of the losses of officers and men. It is, however, generally believed that by no means all of them have met with their deaths at the hands of the Turks."

It is believed at Berlin that Lord Lyons will succeed Sir Henry Elliot as English Ambassador at Constantinople.

Colonel Leachjanin has made an attempt at self-destruction very similar to that of General Bourbaki on the Swiss frontier in 1871. He shot himself in the head with a revolver, but the wound has not proved fatal. He has been sent to Belgrade.

Dr. MacKellar, telegraphing to the *Daily News* from Alexinatz early last week, says:—

The number of wounded from the eight days' battle is very great. The surgical aid is now adequate; but, with the exception of a few Russian women, and one Servian, there is a total lack of nursing, and the wounded suffer horribly in consequence. We desire to bring this fact under the notice of the women of England, and to tell them that nurses are the present great requisite in the hospitals to tend our wounded. They must be women of sound practical hospital training, not amateurs, and, if possible, speaking German. A few such to organise and control a system of nursing between this place and Belgrade would be invaluable. The means of locomotion are primitive, but there is no difficulty in journeying up the country from Belgrade, and no very serious discomforts upon arrival. In the case of women their destination would always be sufficiently in the rear to avoid risks of all kinds." Colonel Lloyd-Lindsay, accompanied by six doctors, left Belgrade yesterday morning for Alexinatz.

In company with the *Times* correspondent and other Englishmen he witnessed the terrible conflict of Friday, and all of them narrowly escaped.

A correspondent of the *Daily Telegraph* has been interviewing at Pesth General Klappa, who has lately returned from Constantinople, where he aided the Turkish Government in forming the first plan of the campaign. The general's views were somewhat as follows:—

From a long personal knowledge of the new Sultan, he reports him to be a man of strong character, intelligent, and fully acquainted with the difficulties with which Turkey is hampered. Midhat Pasha himself assured the general of his wish for peace with Servia on any honourable terms, and confessed himself to be alarmed at the conduct of the Bashis-Basouks and other lawless fanatics; but action should be energetically begun by the Powers, as the negotiations have unaccountably progressed but slowly. Before making peace with Montenegro, defeat must be avenged. Turkey is alive with soldiers hurrying up to the front, and the arsenals are full of stores.

The general is satisfied that reforms in Turkey are no trick or chimera. Autonomy to each province is the first step, with provincial assemblies and delegates therefrom appointed to Constantinople. Three forms of courts of justice will be required—Christian, Mohammedan, and mixed. No influential party opposes the scheme, and it is untrue to say so. Although the Turk can never be Europeanised, he is capable of great improvement.

The intense bitterness at Constantinople is due to the feeling that Turkey has been betrayed on all sides. The people are still willing to accept any *modus vivendi* which saves their honour. In long and intimate relations with every rank the general has found the universal belief that the Empire is doomed, and all classes say, "If we have to give up our property and our homes we will, but leaving such a monument as shall never be effaced." This means the universal massacre of Christians, which will surely take place in the event of certain matters occurring.

On Friday the Prefect of Alexinatz reports, M. Luca Popovich, secretary of the Alexinatz branch of the Red Cross Society, fell into the hands of the Turks, who cut off one of his arms with hatchets. The unfortunate man died from the loss of blood.

Mr. William Morris has an epic poem in the press, the subject of which is the great Northern story of Sigurd and the Niblungs. The author has for the most part followed closely the Eddaic version of the tale.



## THE TURKISH ATROCITIES.

SPEECH OF MR. STANSFELD, M.P.

A public meeting was held on Friday evening at the Halifax Mechanics' Institute to protest against the outrages committed by the Turks in Bulgaria. Mr. John Crossley, M.P., presided. The chairman, in opening the proceedings, said he was sorry that such meetings as the present had not been held before, not only in Halifax, but also in the surrounding towns. These atrocities, of which they could have little conception, had been going on for a considerable time, and it was absolutely necessary that the voice of England should be raised against them. (Applause.) Mr. J. D. Hutchinson moved a resolution expressing the indignation of the meeting at the atrocities perpetrated by the Turks. Mr. Morton seconded the motion, which was supported by Mr. W. Storey.

Mr. Stansfeld, M.P., also supported the resolution. He said they had not done with the Eastern question, the solution of which, in his view, the policy of Her Majesty's Government had helped to precipitate; and there would be, there was only too much reason to fear, too many future occasions upon which it might be the duty of representatives to express, in and out of Parliament, with all that grave deliberation which the urgency and the immense seriousness of the question demanded, their views of what ought to be the policy of England with regard to this question. But they could not afford to wait. He knew well what they felt, because he felt it too. They felt it impossible not to meet together, as it were upon the spur of the moment, to strike while the iron was hot and to give some expression which might reach the ears, and the minds and hearts, of those who governed them—and which might stretch across the Channel and be heard in Europe itself—of that shame, that indignation, which the atrocities perpetrated upon the Bulgarian population had aroused in their minds; an indignation which they had sought to express all the more, if he had interpreted their feelings aright, because of the sense of impotence which accompanied it when they reflected that the session of Parliament was at an end, and that if the voice of the country were not raised the honour of England would remain for six months in the hands of a Government which had not yet shown itself alive to the necessities of the occasion or the duties of this country. (Applause.) But these meetings which were being held throughout the country would banish at least that galling sense of impotence which it was not easy to give utterance to. He solemnly declared that he took his part in that meeting without any *arrière pensée* against the Government, and only that he might declare the deep sense of shame, of sickening, shuddering horror, with which he had read the details of the atrocities with which they were familiar. They were too familiar with them for it to be needful for him to harrow their imaginations by the repetition of them. He would not speak to them of villages depopulated by the massacres of their unarmed and defenceless inhabitants, neither age nor sex being spared. He would not dwell upon those horrible, yet undeniably accurate, recitals of women first outraged and then done to death by fire or sword. He would not speak of children and infants impaled upon the bayonets and swords of Bashî-Bazouks, or torn limb from limb by their sacrilegious hands. All these facts they knew through the agency of the correspondent of the *Daily News*, and he would say that whatever Government might be in power, and whether it might be willing or unwilling, the accounts given by the newspapers were destined to mould the future foreign policy of England. (Applause.) He could not dwell upon this part of the subject, nor upon the want of sufficient consciousness of their duty shown by some of the members of the Administration, nor upon the cynical levity which unhappily characterised the replies of the Prime Minister to questions put by Mr. Forster and others. But there was another aspect of the question which he felt entitled, and indeed almost under an obligation, to discuss. In his view the policy of the Government was in part at least responsible for what he called the precipitation of the Eastern Question and for the fact of this war, with the atrocities which had accompanied it. What was their policy? They had been accustomed to hear a great deal about the "spirited foreign policy" of the present Administration from their Chauvinistic supporters in society, in clubs, and in the press, who had created, so to speak, their policy for the Government. They seemed not yet tired of declaiming against and sneering at the "weak policy" of previous Liberal Ministers; but at least the policy of the late Administration, if it was one of non-intervention, was one coloured by a sense of duty. The Liberal Government thought sometimes of what it was the duty of England, consistently with a policy of peace, to do in and for the world—(applause)—but this new-fashioned policy, which had been so much talked about, sneered at notions of duty, and made its boast that it was confined merely to the consideration of the interests and rights of England. They were told that it was time the voice of England should be heard in Europe, and that her influence should be felt. Her voice had been heard at least within the ranks of diplomacy, and her influence had been felt; but with what effect? As far as this Eastern Question was concerned, with this effect—that at this moment the Turk believed in the support and alliance of this country, and it was on the faith of that belief, mistaken though it might be—that he had persisted in this war, and that he had had the

weakness to permit the perpetration of atrocities such as those that had taken place. But if the voice of England was to be heard—and he agreed that it should be heard—should it not at least be a clear and single voice? What was the good of a foreign policy—call it "spirited" if they liked—with no clear, defined, and single view to control and direct it? And now, he asked, what was the spirited policy of the British Government? Was it that of Lord Derby or that of the Prime Minister?—because there were two distinct and different policies professed by two members of the same administration, and intended, it would appear, to satisfy two different classes of mind and two different exigencies in the ranks of public opinion in this country. Lord Derby's policy was one of pure non-intervention. He made that clear to the deputation headed by Mr. Bright the other day. No Liberal Minister that ever lived was a purer non-interventionist than Lord Derby. A peaceful policy might be certainly—in some instances that he could name it had been—one tempered with a sense of duty and sympathy with the cause of freedom all the world over. But if he were to define Lord Derby's policy he should say it was one distinguished by a chilliness peculiar to the man. (Laughter and applause.) What was the policy of the Prime Minister? It was not Lord Derby's policy. The Prime Minister's policy was one of large talk. (Laughter.) He did not say that the Premier would not act. He was speaking only of the present and the past, and he was endeavouring to show the difference between the two policies, and perhaps the best description he could give in a word of Lord Beaconsfield's policy was that he was in the habit of talking a kind of second-rate Palmerstonian slang. (Laughter and applause.) He was not prepared, however, to deny that for a considerable period these two policies—he would not call them twin policies—the one of act and the other of word, conducted each by members of the same administration, had satisfied a condition of opinion in this country against which, whether it be in a minority or majority, he took leave and held that he had a right to protest. A truly "spirited" foreign policy might be dangerous, it might be sometimes unwise, but at the least one for which we should have sympathy or respect; but he was capable of neither sympathy nor respect for that kind of "spirited" foreign policy which consisted of big words and of non-intervention, so that they might have their policy and not pay for it. (Applause.) He contended, moreover, that the Prime Minister's policy as expounded by him in his last speech in the House of Commons on this question England would not permit. Mr. Disraeli said that the policy of the Government was above and before everything else the maintenance of our Empire and the maintenance of our influence in Europe. He (Mr. Stansfeld) took it that that policy, as far as the Eastern Question was concerned, meant an anti-Russian and a pro-Mahometan policy. We had heard a great deal about the necessities of the Empire, about our policy not being European because we were more of an Eastern even than a European power, and through the press and elsewhere, he had read that it was the necessity of keeping the Mahometan population of India content that our policy in Europe was to maintain or appear to maintain the interests of Turkey and of the Mahometan population against the Christians of the Turkish provinces. He was glad to know that was not the opinion of Lord Northbrook, the late Governor-General of India. The policy of Her Majesty's Government had tempted Turkey, and had encouraged her in a course which was inevitably leading to her disintegration, and had enlisted her Christian subjects on the side of Russia. He did not for a moment deny that Russia had a policy in the East, which it was our right and business to watch; but at the same time it was impossible for him to doubt the genuine sympathy which stirred the Slavonic population of Russia in favour of their co-religionists when he reflected on the number of Russian officers who had already lost their lives in that struggle for independence. He held that we ought not to have sent the fleet to Besika Bay without at the same time intimating that we were not about to give the Turks our alliance and support. He considered that non-intervention was no longer possible, that Europe must intervene, and that amongst all the nations of Europe no one was more responsible for bringing Turkey to reason and to humanity than the British Government. (Applause.) The Turks had no longer a place in Europe as an uncontrolled race. The Turk might win with his superior numbers, organisation, and discipline, and with the help of funds supplied—unfortunately largely by the people of this country; but if he did win he would not be allowed to reap the fruits of the victory which he won. (Hear, hear.) The independence of Montenegro must be preserved whatever be the issue of this war, and the Christian populations of other States must and would be cared for. The *status quo* was out of the question. He cried shame, and he felt it as an Englishman, upon this country, and upon the Government so far as they had been responsible for the outrages by what they had done or left undone. (Hear, hear.) No nation had obligations greater than England; and in regard to the Eastern question, the Crimean war gave them a right to demand of Turkey that she should govern her subjects justly and with humanity, or cease to pretend to govern them at all. The sending of the fleet to Besika Bay had increased our obligations, if not our rights, and the only consolation which he felt when

he reflected upon the horrors which had stirred their hearts so deeply was this—that whatever might have been the object of our policy, however short-sighted or divided, at least they were certain that never in the future would Turkey be permitted to exercise uncontrolled power over the Christian populations, but England and Europe would take them under their protection. (Applause.) They were told that statesmanship ought to be above sentiment—he presumed above even the sentiments of humanity. They were told that what an English statesman was to study first of all, if not exclusively, was the interest of England. They all desired to maintain her rights, her interest, and her empire; but did not believe they were to be maintained by a cynical selfishness or by setting the dictates of humanity at naught. (Applause.) There was something higher than the interests, the rights, or the maintenance of the empire, and that was the performance of its duties to civilisation. (Cheers.) Turkey was impotent, and he believed that ere long it would be impossible for any Government to neglect the duty which the people of England had taken to their hearts. (Applause.)

The resolution was then carried amidst acclamation.

Another resolution to the effect that the meeting believing that no remonstrance would convince Turkey that she had not the support of England, demanded the withdrawal of the English fleet from Besika Bay and the recall of Sir Henry Elliot, as a practical proof of the determination of the English people not for any reasons of State policy to be made the allies of murder and outrage, was carried unanimously; and the meeting then separated.

## THE SUPINENESS OF THE BISHOPS.

The Rev. G. D. Houghton, Bath, a High-Church clergyman, in a letter to the *Daily News*, complains of the supineness of the bishops. He says:—

On this question I speak as a clergyman. On this question, which concerns our common Christianity, we ought to expect all churches and sects to hold one common tone—that of abhorrence towards that inhuman and infamous Government which authorised the atrocities now conclusively proved, and has rewarded the doers of them. But unfortunately it is far otherwise. A Tory Government is in power, and this fact is of itself enough to make the Established clergy, or at least the main herd of them, and pre-eminently the bishops, palter and hesitate and equivocate, and affect to doubt proved facts; in short, do anything rather than condemn the policy of Tory statesmen. What is this but to silence the voice of nature, which moves us not to speak, but to roar aloud in rage and anguish against such infamies, and to demand the extinction of the Government which commanded these atrocities over the countries where they were committed! Party allegiance is a base thing when it goes such lengths. Yet history shows that there is scarcely an excess of tyranny which the Established clergy will not condone, or at least consent to be silent about, if to agitate about it would displease or inconvenience a Tory Government. Such servility is sinful; it may be congenial to a cold heart or a mercenary disposition, but it is hateful to every right-thinking person. What sign do these ecclesiastics give of moving in the matter? None whatever. They are dumb. They write no pastoral letters exhorting the clergy to rise and express themselves on this unparalleled occasion. This is a political question, and their meek souls leave it with confidence to be dealt with by our present excellent Government. But is it not, first of all and mainly, a human and a religious question? It is a question whether murder, lust, and rapine shall be let loose over Christian countries, *impune et vindictis nullis*; also, whether that same infernal Government, or rather anarchy, shall be supported, cherished, bolstered up by Christian England, when, without such support, it would quickly come to an end—to the inexpressible relief of populations which have known no moment of peace, comfort, or security since the Turk first oppressed and defiled them by his hideous presence. It is not a question of mere politics, but it is a question of the very primary rights of religion and humanity. Churches bombarded, schoolmasters and priests sought out and murdered, women outraged and then killed, taxation demanded till nothing remains—these facts show the nature of the question before us. Our Government says, "Let it all go on; restore the *status quo ante bellum*, and rely on promises a thousand times broken"; and the clergy acquiesce. But not all. Two prelates—those of Manchester and Gibraltar—have spoken out. Two have purged their souls from complicity in the Cabinet's base policy; but where are their thirty or forty brethren of the lawn sleeve and mitre?

The Archbishop of Canterbury has received from the Metropolitan of Serbia a letter signed by representatives of the Christian people of Bosnia and Herzegovina, and addressed to the people of England, earnestly appealing for protection from the insults and atrocities to which they have been subjected. The Archbishop of Canterbury has acknowledged this document in a letter, in which he writes to the Metropolitan:—"I beg in the name of my fellow-countrymen to assure your excellency of our sympathy with the sufferings of those whose cause you represent, and to express my firm belief that the Government and people of England will do their best to diminish these sufferings, and to redress their wrongs in the way which may seem most just and most feasible."

The Bishop of Gloucester and Bristol, writing from Rose Castle, Carlisle, expresses his regret at being unable to preside over the public meeting at Bristol with reference to the Bulgarian atrocities, and says:—

No words can express the horror I feel at the now unquestionable and indisputable tidings that are now reaching us day after day of the atrocities and barbarities that have been perpetrated in Bulgaria. England must now speak and act. She must speak with that



voice with which 200 years ago she spoke when the valleys of Piedmont were stained with innocent blood, and which at last, thank God, is again beginning to be heard in every great city in the country. She must act too. She must firmly prepare for any issue that may follow if her voice be not promptly heeded, and she must also at once show by her material assistance to the poor suffering survivors of barbarian outrage that she is still the England of which history has taught us to be proud. There are trials to come to nations as well as to individuals, and this verily is one of them. For our own nation may God in his mercy give us all the heart to feel and the courage to make our voice heard in that language which, whether diplomatic or not, is the language of England towards oppression, outrage, and barbarity. I may take this opportunity of saying that our brethren the clergy may now greatly help by having offertories for the relief of the bitter distress of our suffering fellow-Christians in Bulgaria. I am sure, too, that many Nonconformist friends in the diocese will not take it amiss if I also ask them to help us.

ADVICE OF CANON LIDDON.

Canon Liddon has sent the following letter to the editor of the *Daily News* :—

Sir,—Many persons who, like myself, are often unable to agree with the *Daily News*, must gratefully acknowledge the signal services which it has lately rendered to the cause of humanity in Eastern Europe. If England is to do anything to relieve the Christian victims of the Ottoman power, you, Sir, beyond any other English journalist, will have roused her to do it; and you will have earned the lasting gratitude of all men who can think and feel at all seriously about the hideous tragedy for which as a nation we are largely, although indirectly, responsible. The danger now is lest the excited feeling of the country should die away without producing any effect upon events. What is wanted is not merely a sustained tempest of righteous passion, but a clearly-defined policy to be enforced by every means at our command upon the English Government. If all public meetings that are held on the subject of the Bulgarian atrocities could pass resolutions substantially identical, the result would represent a body of opinion too powerful to be ignored by any Minister. May I then suggest—subject, of course, to correction from those who know better—some points which should be especially insisted on? 1. The autonomy of Bosnia, Herzegovina, and Bulgaria, and the *status quo* of Serbia and Montenegro should be guaranteed by a European protectorate. The practical independence of Bulgaria ought especially to be insisted on. *Odius quem laetis.* The Turk can never again be trusted among a population which he has so deeply wronged; and the scene of his gigantic crimes ought to be that of his greatest humiliation. It is too late to talk of the integrity of the Turkish Empire when the laws of God and the rights of man have been so entirely ignored by its rulers and officials. 2. The treaty of 1856 should be revised in the interests of the Christian populations of European Turkey, or rather of the Turkish Empire. The panic about Russia, which dictated the terms of this treaty, has passed away, at least from the minds of educated Englishmen. How this treaty has been understood at Constantinople, if not in London, we now know, alas! too well. But for such a purpose a conference of the great Powers would be necessary. 3. The surviving Bulgarians should be compensated for their recent losses; their houses, schools, and churches should be rebuilt, and their cattle restored, at the cost of the Turkish Treasury, and under the eye of European Commissioners. And the high officers who presided at the recent atrocities, and who have been decorated and promoted by the Ottoman Government, should be brought to justice. 4. In order to enforce these terms it would be necessary, in all probability, to replace Sir Henry Elliot by a diplomatist of human rather than Turkish sympathies, as well as of a higher order of ability, and to order the British fleet to leave Besika Bay for the nearer neighbourhood of Constantinople.—I am, Sir, your obedient servant, H. P. LIDDON.

Mr. S. Laing, M.P., in forwarding a cheque for ten guineas in favour of the fund for the relief of the Serbian wounded, "expresses his sincere sympathy with the cause of the oppressed Christians of Turkey." He adds, "I hope soon to visit my constituents in Orkney, when I shall express strongly my indignation at the course taken by the Government in giving the moral support of England to Turkey."

Mr. Spurgeon, before his sermon at the Metropolitan Tabernacle on Sunday, offered a special prayer, beseeching God to cause the Turks to be defeated for the atrocities they had committed upon Christian women and children, and he also prayed that they might soon be driven out of Europe, and the whole of the Mahomedan Power swept away from off the face of the earth.

Earl Russell writes to the *Times* again urging an autumnal session of Parliament. The atrocities of Turkey (he says) are in conformity with the usual rules and course of her policy, but they must nevertheless be stopped and censured. Nay, more, if recourse to Parliament is necessary, Parliament must interfere. It will never do for England to lend her name to the atrocities which have been practised, and if new instructions are wanted those instructions should be issued forthwith.

The Bishop of Manchester, in a long letter to the *Times*, appeals to the public on two points. One question which the English people should answer is, he says, not whether they would like to see the Russians at Constantinople, but whether they wish their Government to lift a hand, or even to raise a voice, to maintain the territorial integrity of the Turkish Empire in Europe. The second question is, Are we to do nothing as a people to relieve the widespread distress caused by all this "carnage and devastation"? Are our feelings and our sympathies wholly to evaporate in "indignation meetings"? The Lord Mayor of London (Dr. Fraser says) might well take the place he has so often taken in the great cause of charity here. The mini-

sters of religion might well make it a ground of appeal to their congregations from the pulpit. Local committees might take up the cause through the country and make it universally known. A hundred thousand pounds, I fear, would go but a small way in restoring what has been ravaged, and building up again what has been destroyed. And there are sorrows which no money can relieve, but which the expression of a nation's sympathy may at least alleviate.

Telegrams from Rome state that a public meeting was held there on Sunday at which resolutions were adopted protesting against the atrocities committed by the Turks in Bulgaria. It was also resolved to request the Italian Government to give its support to the wishes expressed by the meeting. A committee was formed to collect funds for the relief of the Slavs. A *Daily News* telegram states that the chair was taken by the Commendatore Placida, "supported on either hand by senators, deputies, and men conspicuous by their social position and public spirit." Telegrams approving the object of the meeting were read from all parts of Italy. Among the senators were "the presidents of public bodies of every description, universities, chambers of commerce, political clubs of all parties, and masonic lodges, the Senators Sclopis and Amari, Counts Mamiani and Saffi, and a long list of deputies and distinguished Italians." A meeting was also held yesterday at Milan, at which resolutions were passed condemning the barbarities committed by the Turks, recommending that Italy should assist in the deliverance of the Slavonic races, and promising aid to the wounded.

Indignation meetings have been held or are being organised all over the country in connection with the Turkish outrages in Bulgaria. To a large extent they are the expression of local feeling independent of party, being mostly convened by the mayors or by some official authority. Amongst the places where there have been, or are to be, demonstrations of this kind are Nottingham, Leicester, Sunderland, Whitby, Barnsley, Bodmin, Bradford, Hackney, Southwark, Norwich, Rochdale, Folkestone, Southampton, Ryde, Warrington, Bolton, Wednesbury, Reading, Bristol, Birmingham, Glasgow, Sheffield, Birkenhead, and other places.

The following request to the Lord Mayor is being signed in the City of London :—

We, the undersigned liverymen, freemen, ratepayers, and inhabitants of London, request that your lordship will be good enough to convene a public meeting in the Guildhall at the earliest possible date, for the purpose of urging upon Her Majesty's Government the necessity of using their best offices with a view of preventing further bloodshed in the East of Europe, and punishing the leading authors of the atrocities in Bulgaria, and taking effectual measures to prevent the recurrence of those atrocities which have been recently described in English journals and official papers.

At the Nottingham meeting Mr. Saul, M.P., read the following letter which he had received from Mr. Bourke, the Under-Secretary of State for Foreign Affairs :—

I am not at all surprised that your constituents should be shocked and indignant at the accounts which have recently reached England of the dreadful deeds which have been perpetrated in Bulgaria. You are aware that the Government have remonstrated in the strongest terms with the Porte upon the subject, and have told them that these events have had the effect of alienating this country from Turkey in a manner which may prove disastrous to the Ottoman Empire. For my part I care not how serious the insurrection which was fomented by foreigners, or how sanguinary were the intentions and acts of the insurgent Christians, the carnage and devastation by which it was suppressed cannot be justified, and reflect shame upon the Government under which these events took place, and infamy upon the actors in the dreadful crimes which have been perpetrated. I believe that our Ambassador at Constantinople has never lost an opportunity of doing anything that diplomacy can do to arrest the bloodshed and secure punishment for the guilty. The Russian and Austrian Ambassadors, in common with Sir H. Elliot, were not aware of the atrocities until the worst was over. You may be sure that the Prime Minister and Lord Derby feel as indignant at these events as any other two men in the country, and are ready to act in accordance with these feelings; but heartrending as the Bulgarian massacres have been, we must recollect that English statesmen are not rulers of Turkey, and cannot use physical force in the internal provinces of the empire upon a few days' notice of danger. The first duty of English statesmen is to regard the interests of this country. Turkey knows as well as you do that the Government of England will never suffer tyranny, oppression, or crime, wherever it may be found, and that as the Queen of England treats her Mohammedan subjects with justice and mercy, we have the right to demand from the head of the Mohammedan faith similar treatment for the various Christian subjects who live in the Ottoman Empire.

The letter was received with cries of "Oh, oh."

At the meeting at Whitby the Rev. J. G. Rogers, B.A., of London (who is sojourning for awhile in that watering place), was one of the speakers, and in the course of his remarks made some reference to Mr. Bourke's letter. He said he would not hold up a little finger to overthrow Her Majesty's Government. He should regard it as a misfortune, not to say an absolute calamity, to Liberal principles if this Government was to fall, not in consequence of Liberal progress, but of its own blunders and mistakes; but there was something beyond all mere party interests. He should like those who had put this Government in power to have a little more experience of them. (Laughter and applause.) The longer they had this Ministry to endure, the greater certainty there would be that they would not have them back again in a

hurry. He would prefer the Ministry having a long lease of power, and he would prefer their own (the Liberal) leaders coming into power on a very different issue. They were now brought face to face with the most hideous atrocities the world had had to contemplate for centuries, and they were lost to every sentiment of Christianity and honour if they did not make their voices heard and their influence felt. (Applause.) The Government must take other measures or give place to other men. (Loud cheers.) The Hon. Mr. Bourke's explanation was only adding insult to injuries. He advised the withdrawal of the British fleet, which would testify that their alliance with Turkey was dissolved. Let them get rid of their childish jealousy of Russia, through which they had lent their support to one of the foulest despotisms on the face of the earth. The Turkish empire was rotting and festering to its own destruction, and they could not arrest its decay; but in trying to perpetuate one of the greatest tyrannies the world ever saw, they might damage a great and a free nation. (Prolonged cheers.)

At the Sunderland meeting, Sir Henry Havelock, M.P., supported the principal resolutions, which maintained that Turkey had forfeited all claims to either the moral or material support of England; that our Government should demand the punishment of the guilty, and take steps to prevent a repetition of such criminal misgovernment of Turkish provinces. In the course of his remarks Sir Henry held that the Government had acted with great apathy, and in a way which was repudiated by the country. The abominable atrocities committed by the Turks had deprived them of the rights of a civilised people, and was a sufficient justification for them to be put in a state of tutelage, and told they were unfitted to rule provinces.—Mr. Robert Cameron advocated that in the event of the Government acting against the wishes of the people, the Queen should be petitioned to dismiss her Ministers. The sentiment was received with tumultuous applause, as was also the idea of expelling the Turks from Europe.

On Saturday a public meeting was held at Woolwich to protest against the attitude of the Government towards Turkey, and to express an opinion as to England's future policy. Resolutions were adopted expressing indignation at the deeds perpetrated by Turkish troops in the Bulgarian provinces, declaring that the culpable negligence of the British Ambassador in the matter demanded his recall, and protesting against the English Government not only affording any support whatever to the Turks in future, but urgently calling upon it at once to take steps in conjunction with other Powers to secure the complete separation from Turkey and entire independence of the Slavonic peoples hitherto subjected to her.

The *Daily News* understands that a pamphlet by Mr. Gladstone on "The Bulgarian Horrors and the Question of the East" is now in the press, and will be published by Mr. Murray in a few days. At the recent meeting at Hackney a letter was read from Mr. Gladstone, in which the right hon. gentleman expressed his opinion that it was well for the people to seek opportunities to speak for themselves, and to assist the Administration to judge whether it was right that by the re-establishment of the *status quo* in Bulgaria opportunity should be given to its governors for the repetition of the recent outrages when they may see occasion.

The correspondent whose telegrams and letters in the *Daily News* have so stirred the country, is Mr. McGahan, well known as the *New York Herald* "special" to Khiva and along with the Pandora Arctic Expedition. At many of the meetings held in the country a special vote of thanks has been passed to the *News* correspondent and to Mr. Schuyler, and also to that newspaper for its great public services in this matter.

Mr. R. S. Stanhope, brother of Mr. W. S. Stanhope, M.P., has spoken at a meeting at Cawthorne on the atrocities committed by the Turkish troops. He has travelled in Bulgaria, is well acquainted with the habits and dispositions of the people, and the treatment to which they have been subjected, and he is therefore competent to speak on the subject. That atrocities would be committed was, he said, absolutely certain unless prevented; and that they would be repeated was equally certain unless resolutely stopped by foreign interference. He expressed the belief that the course that was being pursued by Lord Beaconsfield and Lord Derby was at variance with the feelings of the public, and urged that public meetings should be held to give the people an opportunity of expressing their views upon the matter.

The *Daily News* publishes another letter from its special commissioner in Bulgaria, giving an account of the burning and pillaging by the Bashi-Bazouks at Perustitza, a village of 350 houses, and from 2,000 to 2,500 inhabitants. When the commissioner visited it not a single house was left standing. The same atrocities and horrors, the same scenes of pillage, violence, and massacre, he says, occurred there as elsewhere. Perustitza was nearly the only place where any resistance was offered to the Bashi-Bazouks.

In reply to an invitation from the borough of Greenwich Liberal Association, Mr. Gladstone has replied to the following effect :—"In a case like this I do not delay a single post to say I shall be ready to attend a meeting at Greenwich with respect to the case of Bulgaria without any delay, but I think it should be a meeting of the general community and not of our part only. It is requisite that the great movement now in progress should be



nothing less than national in order to make the attainment of its object as far as may be both certain and safe." It is expected that the meeting will be held in the open air on Blackheath on Sunday afternoon, as no hall in the borough can afford accommodation for more than 1000 persons.

Mr. John Bright, M.P., who is in the north of Scotland, being unable to be present at a town's meeting held on Monday at Rochdale on the subject of the Turkish atrocities, sent a letter which was read at the meeting. Mr. Bright refers to the popularity of the Crimean war, and to the obloquy which he had to encounter at that time because of his disapproval of the war. He estimates the money cost of that war to the country up to this time, directly, and in loans to the Sultan, increased military expenses, &c., at four hundred millions sterling, with enormous loss of life. He then says that the present Government accepts the policy of the Government of 1854, and is now understood throughout the world to be the main, if not the one, supporter of the Turkish rule in Europe. The Government of England should clear itself of all partnership in the interests and policy of the Turkish Government; it is a partnership in no degree necessary to our interests, and it degrades us in the estimation of every Christian nation. Every town should have its meeting to protest against the country being stained and disgraced by a participation in the policy and crimes of the Turkish Government. A letter earnestly supporting the objects of the meeting was also read from the Bishop of Manchester. Resolutions were passed emphatically denouncing the atrocities of the Turks and condemning the policy and conduct of the English Government.

At a large meeting of the inhabitants of Hackney held on Monday at the Shoreditch Town Hall, a letter was read from Mr. Fawcett, M.P., in which the hon. member expressed the opinion that no confidence whatever could be felt in the Eastern policy of the present Government, and that, it being unsafe to leave them for many months without Parliamentary control, the people ought to insist upon Parliament being summoned in the autumn. Three resolutions in favour of the object of the meeting were carried with great enthusiasm, amongst the supporters of these being Sir Charles Reed, the Rev. Mr. Denton, and others.

The *Daily News* of yesterday says:—"If Parliament were now sitting, day after day would not pass without Ministers being asked why they do not publish Mr. Baring's Report. That gentleman returned to Constantinople from Bulgaria on the 21st of August—more than a fortnight ago—and as long ago as the 29th of August correspondence from the Turkish capital of the 22nd of that month was published in the newspapers of this country. This morning we print a Constantinople letter of the 29th ult. Ministers cannot but be aware of the strong desire of the country, and especially of a large number of their own supporters, to know what Mr. Baring has to report concerning the villages and people he has visited. The Report is overdue, and if there are any reasons which can be stated why it is not published, they should be made known. Mr. Baring was sent into Bulgaria six weeks later than he should have been, through the unwillingness of our Ambassador at Constantinople to see what was going on around him; but now that he has visited the scenes of murder and outrage, his countrymen should be permitted to have the benefit of his testimony."

#### DEPOSITION OF SULTAN MURAD.

The resolution lately decided upon in principle at a Cabinet Council of the Turkish Ministers, has been carried into effect, and the self-indulgent and weak-minded Sultan Murad V. is consigned to that seclusion from which he was so suddenly called about three months ago. His brother, Abdul Hamid, son of the late Abdul Medjid, has been proclaimed in his stead. The new Sultan is thirty-four years of age in the present month. The event is notified to the world by the following telegram through Reuter's agency, dated Constantinople, August 31:—

A Council of Ministers, attended also by the great dignitaries of the Empire, has been held, at which Prince Abdul Havid has been proclaimed Sultan in place of Murad V.

The announcement of the deposition of Sultan Murad, and the proclamation of Prince Abdul Hamid as his successor, has been received with perfect tranquillity on the part of the population.

The *Paris Moniteur*, in commenting upon the deposition, observes:—"This event can have no influence on the foreign policy of Turkey, and the replacing of an incapable Sultan by an unknown one can scarcely be interesting beyond the limits of Constantinople, or perhaps the walls of the Seraglio."

According to the *Deutsche Zeitung*, Murad made an attempt to jump into the sea from his palace window, and hence his deposition. Dr. Leidesdorf is of opinion that a complete rest of three months would most likely restore Murad to health. His deposition must therefore be due to political considerations.

A Berlin telegram says:—"The change of Sultans has been somewhat hurried on by Midhat Pasha, it is said, in order to facilitate diplomatic action and to oppose a *fait accompli* to Mahmoud's plans."

The ceremony of girding the Sultan with the Sword of Othman will probably be held on Thursday next.

A rumour is current, but is not, however, yet confirmed, that the ex-Grand Vizier, Mahmoud Pasha, will be recalled from exile.

#### FOREIGN MISCELLANY.

M. Thiers, who is at Geneva, is indisposed. Queen Isabella after a short visit to Spain is to return to Paris at the end of this month.

Mr. Horatio Seymour has declined his nomination as Democratic candidate for the Governorship of the State of New York.

The Empress of Russia and the Duchess of Edinburgh have arrived at Yalta, in the Crimea, on board the yacht *Livadia*.

Cape Town, not to be behind the rest of the civilized world, has organised an International Exhibition, which is to be opened in February next.

According to an official return the French Government debt is now held by 4,172,313 persons. In 1870 the number of owners of French Rente amounted only to 1,187,290.

On the ground that they have been unfairly treated at the Philadelphia regatta, the London crew refuse to row again. The Americans, however, deny the accusation.

The recently-completed census of Brazil shows that the Empire contained a population of 9,930,478, of which number 1,510,306 persons, males and females being nearly equal, are in a state of slavery.

There is a rumour from Madras that the Duke of Buckingham is to succeed Lord Lytton, and that his grace has already received official intimation to this effect. Lady Lytton has been delivered of a son.

It is officially announced from Savannah that 256 cases of yellow fever have occurred since Aug. 21, of which forty have proved fatal. On Saturday last, however, there were twenty-one fresh cases, out of which six ended fatally.

Field-Marshal General von Manteuffel left Berlin on Saturday evening for Warsaw to salute the Emperor of Russia on behalf of the Emperor William, who entrusted him with personal messages to the Czar.

A Zanzibar correspondent, writing on the 28th of July, says that the slave-trade is well in abeyance for the time being. Slaves at Kilwah are all kept far in the bush two days distant, and cannot be sold at any price.

The Prince of Wales has consented to act as the head of the British Department of the Paris International Exhibition of 1878, and the Crown Prince of Germany will, in a similar capacity, superintend the work of the Prussian division in the Exhibition.

The Berlin correspondent of the *Post* says it is feared that the health of Count Von Moltke is declining. He caught a severe cold, which turned to influenza, while on the excursion of the general staff a short time since. He is now in his seventy-seventh year.

The Comte de Chaudordy has been recalled from the Madrid Embassy, and will proceed to Constantinople, M. de Bourgoing changing places with him. This transfer is supposed to indicate the desire of the French Government to strengthen its influence at Constantinople.

TRADES UNIONISM IN AMERICA.—At a recent meeting of representatives of the various trades unions of New York, the secretary of the organization reported that the members of unions had dwindled from 73,000 in 1852 to about 15,000 in 1876.

THE SIOUX INDIANS.—The Philadelphia correspondent of the *Times* says that extensive Indian depredations are reported on the border by scattered bands of Sioux. The pony mail from Dakota to Sidney, Nebraska, was attacked on Sunday. Fifteen whites were killed, and four others were found dead at Buffalo Gap. Eight others were killed at two places near Custer.

MIRACLES are still the order of the day in France. A telegram from Lourdes to the *Univers*, dated Thursday afternoon, says:—"We have had a splendid week of pilgrimages. To-day there are no less than 7,000 pilgrims. A girl, deaf and dumb from birth, aged nineteen, and coming from the Aveyron, has been completely cured at the Grotto. The Italian pilgrims arrive on Friday, bearing a golden palm on behalf of Pius IX."

THE ANNIVERSARY OF THE BATTLE OF SEDAN was celebrated throughout Germany on Saturday by festivities of various kinds. The newspapers had leaders in honour of the day, most of them pointing out that the Germans celebrate not so much the victory over the French army, but rather the restoration of the German Empire, which dates from that day. A tone of conciliation towards France was remarkable in almost all these articles.

MORE NEGRO DISTURBANCES IN AMERICA.—Intelligence was published in New York, on Saturday, of disturbances near Monroe, Louisiana. A band of negroes, threatening that town, had been met by the whites, at whose command they refused to lay down their arms. The road had consequently been blocked against them, and the whites were assembling for defence. Up to the time the intelligence was despatched no blood had been shed.

THE KING OF DAHOMEY.—Letters received from Whydah state that the King of Dahomey has informed the Europeans that they are to consider themselves prisoners, and all communication with the beach or ships, by signal or otherwise, is for-

bidden; and he declares that if the English come to fight none shall return. All the produce in the factories at Whydah has been seized, and the French factories at Cotonou have been abandoned on account of the threatening attitude of the Dahomians.

DEATH OF THE REV. SELLA MARTIN.—The *New York Tribune* announces the death at New Orleans of the Rev. J. Sella Martin, a well-known coloured minister, who visited England some years ago as the agent of the Freedman's Aid Society of Ohio. He succeeded Mr. Frederick Douglass as editor of the *National Era* in Washington, and has since been a postmaster in Louisiana. Mr. Martin preached and spoke much at public meetings while in England, and was much respected by a wide circle of friends.

THE PROCLAMATION OF THE EMPRESS OF INDIA.—A telegram from Calcutta says:—"The Viceroy's proclamation notifying the Imperial assemblage at Delhi has been on the whole favourably received by the public, and a feeling is generally expressed that whether the assumption of the Imperial title is judicious or the reverse, yet, now that the thing is done, the change in the Queen's style should be proclaimed with due pomp and ceremony. Orders in Council giving details of the arrangements are to be issued. It is believed that the spectacle will be most magnificent, and will attract large numbers of visitors from all parts of India."

THE UNITED STATES AND GERMANY.—Mr. Fish, the American Chargé d'Affaires at Berlin, had an audience of the Emperor William on Friday, and presented the reply of President Grant to the letter of congratulation addressed to him by His Majesty on the occasion of the Centenary of American Independence. The *Official Gazette* of the Empire publishes the text of the letter. President Grant expresses his extreme appreciation of the sympathy and good wishes conveyed to him by the Emperor, and adds:—"These are all the more welcome, coming from the Sovereign of a great empire, with which the American Republic during the whole period of its existence has been on peaceable and friendly terms, which have remained unimpaired in both good and bad times, and which have cemented a close friendship between the two countries." President Grant, in conclusion, expresses a hope that the same mutual cordiality and the same prosperity may continue in both lands during the coming century.

FATAL DISASTER ON THE ALPS.—On Monday week two English gentlemen—Mr. Hayman and Mr. Johnson, accompanied by the two brothers Ignatze and Franz Sarback, guides of St. Niklaus—left the chalet of the Cour-de-Lys, at the head of the Gressoney Valley, at five a.m. on Monday morning, with the intention of traversing the Felik Joch to the Riffl Hotel, on the Zermatt side of the range. Owing to a fog, the party kept too much to the right, but succeeded in almost reaching a ridge east of, but a good deal higher than, the Felik Joch. Here it was necessary that they should proceed along a very steep slope of snow, overhanging an ice wall of great depth, and, when on it, an avalanche of snow precipitated the whole party down the ice wall. Two of the party—Mr. Hayman and Ignatze Sarback—escaped with their lives, but the other two—Mr. Johnson and Franz Sarback—were buried under the avalanche, and probably smothered instantaneously, as their companions could neither see any traces of them nor get any response to their shouts, although they remained on the spot for some hours.

FREE TRADE IN GERMANY.—The Berlin correspondent of the *Daily Telegraph* says:—"The agitation among the German ironmasters in favour of a protective tariff has induced this Cabinet to resolve upon proposing to the Reichstag the postponement of the abolition of the iron duties till January 1, 1879. All Liberal, Progressive, and Democratic papers are opposed to this arrangement, and urge upon the Reichstag the absolute upholding of the principles of free-trade. The result of the coming contest will be highly important to England, as the abolition of these duties would disable all German ironworks from further competition with English industry." The same writer speaking of the general political situation says:—"Social Democrats and Ultramontanes will probably receive a considerable increment of Parliamentary influence through the coming elections. The former party now holds twelve seats, and anticipates carrying thirty-seven. Social Democracy has indeed gained ground in Germany since the last general elections to an extent highly alarming to the supporters of monarchical and military institutions. The repressive measures of the Government against the Roman Church have also deeply offended the Prussian Catholics, and will materially augment M. Bismarck's enemies in the Imperial Parliament as well as in Prussian and certain provincial diets."

THE EDUCATION STRUGGLE IN PRUSSIA.—The Berlin correspondent of the *Daily News* writes:—"The great battle of the next session of the Prussian Diet, which will in a sense be begun at the coming elections, will be over the school law. This is in form a purely technical question of domestic reform, but in effect it is inseparable from the 'Cultur Kampf.' It is a struggle between the orthodox clerical party and free-thinking Liberals for the control of the schools. In spite of their reputation and their merits, the Prussian lower schools are decidedly ecclesiastical in spirit, and legally so in Government. The *Volks Zeitung* this morning says they are exactly in the form given them by Raumer and Mühler. To a Prussian Liberal such a characterisation is the severest that could be



made; and though it is somewhat exaggerated, it has a general basis of truth. Some of the evils of the confessional schools were abolished by Dr. Falk's legislation in 1872-3. It was made impossible for a Catholic master to teach disobedience to the laws of the State as a precept of the Church and a duty of the citizen. If any Protestant instructor cherished this heresy, he too was rendered harmless. But the demand is now for a general and comprehensive reform, and this demand the Government recognises. Only its ideas of reform are modest and limited. The question will therefore play an active part in the coming canvass, and the Liberals will make special efforts to secure a majority which will exact a thorough and satisfactory measure."

END OF A CELEBRATED TRIAL IN ITALY.—The Mantegazza trial at Bologna has ended in a verdict of "Guilty," and the court has condemned the speculative marquis to eight years' penal servitude for forgery. Mantegazza had by his own confession negotiated the forged bills and used the other forged documents to assist him in the negotiation; but he affirms that, in the beginning at least, he was not aware of the forgeries, that he had no part in them himself, and that he acted simply as the agent of a person whom he doggedly refused to name, but through whom, he said, he had previously conducted delicate pecuniary operations for the King, and on whose authority he accepted the forged signatures as genuine. The tribunal at Bologna have rejected Mantegazza's explanation, but the line taken by the defence has produced a great effect upon public opinion in Italy. The Marquis Spinola, the husband of the King's daughter by the lady who is well known as the Countess Miraflores, was called as a witness, and was forced to confess that he had been mixed up with Mantegazza in several speculative undertakings, and that he was on terms of close personal friendship with the negotiator, if not the author, of the forgeries. This evidence has excited the most damaging suspicions in Italian society, where the King's embarrassments and the shifts to which he has to resort in order to raise money are talked about as matters of common knowledge. To make matters worse, the prosecution laboured hard to smother the inquiries on which Mantegazza's counsel insisted, and as it is notorious that the forgeries were known to the Court long before the prosecution was commenced, it has been surmised that if he had escaped, and if investigation could have been thus avoided, the King would not have been displeased.—*Pall Mall Gazette*.

### Epitome of News.

The Queen could not attend the great Highland gathering at Braemar on Thursday, owing to the tempestuous character of the weather, but the sports were honoured by the presence of the Prince and Princess of Wales and children, Prince Leopold, and a large number of distinguished persons. Their Royal Highnesses remained on the ground for three hours. The games passed off successfully.

Sir Stafford Northcote has arrived at Balmoral Castle as Minister in attendance upon the Queen.

The Prince and Princess of Wales are expected at Dunrobin Castle on the 25th of September, and they will remain some days.

The Empress Eugénie has purchased as a winter residence the villa in Florence which has hitherto been the abode of the Grand Duchess Maria of Russia. A palace in Genoa once occupied by Lord Byron was totally destroyed by fire on Monday.

Mr. Walter, M.P., has gone to America.

It is stated that Dr. Gully has left England for France.

Mr. E. A. Acton, late of the Board of Trade, who was sent a year ago to Egypt, at the request of the Khedive, to organise the Commercial Department of the Egyptian Government, has been appointed a member of the Supreme Council of the Treasury of Egypt. A colleague to Mr. Acton on the new Treasury Board is to be chosen from the English Treasury.

The Glasgow Town Council, on Thursday, agreed, on the motion of the Lord Provost, to request Mr. Cross, Home Secretary, who will shortly be in Scotland, to accept the freedom of the city.

Lord Derby cannot attend the Sheffield Cutlers' Feast to-morrow in consequence of the present state of public affairs.

No effort has been spared to render the forthcoming visit of the British Association to Glasgow a most successful one. All the sections of the Association, with the exception of the Geographical one, will meet in the University Buildings, where the most ample convenience will be provided.

The arrangements for the Social Science Congress to be opened at Liverpool on the 11th of October have been to a certain extent completed. The opening address will be delivered by the president, the Marquis of Huntly, in St. George's Hall.

The coroner's inquiry into the cause of the disastrous explosion on board H.M.S. Thunderer was concluded on Wednesday. The verdict of the jury was that the deaths were accidental, that the accident was due to the sticking of the safety-valves from the contraction of their metal seats, and that the stop-valve being closed was contributory to the accident. The jury made a number of technical recommendations with the view of guarding against such a calamity in the future, and added that the boilers of the Thunderer were of

excellent material and workmanship. They thought, also, that further scientific experiments should be made by the Admiralty into the construction and strength of flat-stayed surfaces.

Mr. P. J. Smyth, M.P., writing to the Rev. Mr. Barton, his proposer at Westmeath election, says if his views were not in accordance with those of the electors he would add one more sacrifice to his long list, and sever his connection with Westmeath. If the aspirations of Westmeath were bound by a federal arrangement, he would not stand between her and her ambition.

The *Kilkenny Journal* says that the Home Rule Parliamentary party has lost the confidence of the bishops and priesthood.

Partridge shooting commenced on the 1st. It is generally agreed that the birds are more numerous than they have been for many seasons.

Archdeacon Denison's fourteenth harvest home festival was celebrated at East Brent yesterday. About 400 persons sat down to dinner, after which tea was provided for 1,100 women and children, the families both of Dissenters and Church people being invited. The Bishop of Bath and Wells preached the sermon at the morning service.

The statement is confirmed that an increased guard has been set round St. Mary's Convict Prison, Chatham. This measure of precaution is said to have been taken partly on account of private information having been received that violent threats had been used at some of the Fenian meetings, and partly because some of the chief officers and warders of the prison are absent on leave. A threat to blow down some of the prisons by dynamite or gun-cotton is, it is stated, in official circles looked upon as mere bombast, and a puerile attempt at intimidation on the part of some of the Fenian agitators. There are five of the Fenian convicts in Chatham Prison, some of whom were concerned in the murder of Police-Sergeant Brett, at Manchester.

At Chatham Convict Prison, on Thursday, one of the convicts undergoing a long term of penal servitude, deliberately placed his arms beneath the wheels of the trucks on the railway in the dock-yard, when one arm was so fearfully crushed that it had to be amputated.

The guardians of the Bridgwater Union have rescinded by a majority of fourteen, after a long discussion, a resolution, adopted a month since, to discontinue the use of intoxicating drinks in the workhouse hospital. A letter was read from the Local Government Board stating that the guardians would incur a serious responsibility should they act contrary to the opinion of their medical adviser as to the treatment of cases of sickness.

There has been much boisterous weather during the past week. The gale in the Channel on Thursday night was so unusually heavy, that the French steamer from Dieppe, although a powerful vessel, found herself unable to make Newhaven, and had to land her passengers at Dover.

In London, on Saturday, the annual hospital collections were made. Up to nine on Saturday evening the street collecting boxes had yielded 685*l.* and 450*l.* had been paid in from other sources. The total contributions will probably yield double the sum raised last year on behalf of the London hospitals.

Five of the seven Keighley Guardians who are now imprisoned in York Castle, were charged at the Eastern Ainstey Petty Sessions on Saturday with contravening the prison regulations by introducing tobacco. The case against two was withdrawn, but three—Messrs. Sedwick, Ogden, and Jeffrey—were fined 1*l.* and costs. The West Riding anti-vaccinators are promoting a series of indignation meetings.

The smallpox still rages at Blackburn. Four new cases were reported on Sunday. Amongst its victims has been the Rev. Father Berry, who died in consequence of visiting patients in the town. His funeral at the Roman Catholic burying ground was attended by ministers of all denominations, and the line of route was crowded with sympathising spectators.

The herring fishery on the north-east coast of Scotland has been a failure this year owing to the boisterous weather. Many boats and lives have been lost. In Orkney, where the inhabitants have little save the fishing to depend on, they have not taken more than a third of last year's catch. Then on the east coast about Aberdeen more than a score of crews report that, after braving the elements both night and day for six weeks they have never even got anything at all in their nets. At Wick the fishing was a little more successful.

An accident from somnambulism happened on Friday night to a Mrs. Sabina M'Daniel, aged thirty-eight years. She was staying with some friends at Warrior-road, Kennington, and retired to rest as usual, but shortly after midnight she was heard walking about her bedroom. It was known that she was a somnambulist, but no danger was apprehended. Suddenly, however, a crash of glass, followed by a scream and a heavy fall, was heard, and it was discovered that Mrs. M'Daniel had, during her sleep, walked through a glass door on the second floor, and fallen into the garden below, a distance of thirty-five feet. She sustained very severe injuries, and had to be removed to the hospital, where she lies in a precarious condition.

The Admiralty has ordered three small steamers, to be known as "torpedo mooring vessels," to be built by private contract without delay. Their cost will be nearly 5,000*l.* each, and one will be appropriated to each of our principal naval ports to complete their system of torpedo defence.

The Weymouth Town Council have received a letter from the Home Secretary calling attention to the fact that under the Merchant Shipping Act boards of survey are about to be established. It is proposed to place Weymouth in the Plymouth district.

A gentleman named Way, of York-street, Covent-garden, was drowned whilst bathing at Dawlish on Monday morning. The sea was a little rough, and there was a strong undercurrent. Deceased had not been in the water many minutes when he called for help, and his nephew and a gentleman named Pidgley immediately went to his assistance and brought him ashore. Medical assistance was soon procured, but was of no avail. Deceased and his nephew went to Dawlish by the bathing train from Exeter, where the deceased was on a visit with his wife and family.

Lord Beaconsfield lately received from Maidstone, his first constituency, an address of congratulation signed by the surviving electors who voted for him in 1847. To this address a reply has been received through his lordship's secretary. The Premier expresses the pleasure which it has given him "to receive this message of esteem and goodwill from the Conservatives of Maidstone, which he values the more for the special remembrance it contains from the survivors of those friends who supported him at a period now nearly forty years ago."

On Monday, at a special meeting of the Dublin Corporation, a resolution was adopted conferring the freedom of the city on Mr. I. Butt, M.P. Notice of motion to rescind the resolution was given.

Mr. Mundella, M.P., addressed his constituents on Monday evening in Paradise-square, Sheffield. The measures passed, he said, had been weak because the object of the Government had been retention of power, and not the promotion of principles. The Prime Minister was chiefly responsible for the waste of time during the session. He repeated what he had already said, that no Minister who had ever governed England had done so much to demoralise English politics as Mr. Disraeli. After referring to the chief legislative and other topics of the past session, advocating an extension of the county franchise and emphatically condemning the Government Education Act, Mr. Mundella spoke of the Turkish atrocities, saying that the moral sensibilities of the country had never received a greater shock than during the last few months. A vote of confidence in the hon. gentleman was passed.

Pope's Villa at Twickenham, will shortly be offered for sale. The house itself is a modern antique, in the Swiss rustic style, and stands between the road and the river at the west end of Twickenham, on the highway leading to Strawberry-hill and Teddington.

The Religious Tract Society announces for immediate publication, "American Pictures, Drawn with Pen and Pencil," by the Rev. S. Manning, LL.D., uniform in size and price with the well-known works by the same author on Switzerland, Italy, Spain, Palestine, and Egypt; also "Jewish Life in Palestine at the New Testament Era," by the Rev. Dr. Edersheim; an "Exposition of the Book of Ruth," by the Rev. Samuel Cox, editor of the *Expositor*; and "The Family of Bethany: its Joy, its Sorrows, and its Divine Guest," by the Rev. Dr. Culross, of Highbury. Among the works of a graver kind, a second series "On the Miracles," by the Dean of Chester, is announced, and the important reprint of Foxe's "Acts and Monuments," under the editorship of Dr. Stoughton, is rapidly approaching completion.

THE KEYNSHAM BRITISH SCHOOL SCANDAL.—The case of the Keynsham British School, which came before Parliament during the past session, has led to an extra-Parliamentary proceeding on the part of the Government which deserves general notice. The grant earned by the school was refused by the Education Department, on the ground that as there was room for all the children in the National School, the British School was superfluous. Doubt was expressed whether, under the Acts which control the administration of the grant, the department had power to refuse the money which the Keynsham School, as an efficient elementary school, open to the inspectors, had fairly earned on the principle of payment by results. Lord Sandon told the House of Commons that the matter had been referred to the Attorney-General, who, it is said, declared that the department was bound to give grants to all elementary schools pronounced efficient. The department, however, having found that its action had not been legal, resolved, as Lord Sandon told Mr. Forster on August 1, to make a law for itself in accordance with it. Accordingly it passed, on the 7th ult., a resolution to the effect that henceforth it was expedient to provide by the New Code that "no annual grants shall be made for or in respect of any school to which such grants should have not previously been made, if the Education Department think that the school is unnecessary." This is not merely a case in which the department, exercising purely administrative functions, resolves to alter the standard or test of efficiency. The Duke of Richmond and Lord Sandon are really claiming to legislate and lay down new principles of action; and the change thus made is the more important, since it follows immediately on the passing of a measure which will render it desirable in every district where an unsectarian school can be built to provide one at once. This new minute means that if it is provided the department will refuse it any share in the national subsidy for education.—*Daily News*.



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CHRISTIAN WORLD, May 26th, 1876.

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### BULGARIAN ATROCITIES.

At a Meeting of the Committee of the CONGRESSIONAL UNION of ENGLAND and WALES, held on Tuesday, 5th inst., it was unanimously RESOLVED:—

"That this Committee, regarding with horror and indignation the atrocities committed in Bulgaria by Turkish troops, records its profound dissatisfaction with the conduct of the representatives of England at Constantinople, and of the English Government in regard to those atrocities, and cordially unites with those who demand that all the influence of England shall be used for the deliverance of the oppressed provinces from Turkish cruelty and misrule."

ALEXANDER HANNAY, Secretary.

Memorial Hall, Sept. 6, 1876.

**SICK and WOUNDED in BULGARIA.**—The Rev. Henry Jones, "secretary to the Turkish Missions Aid Society" writes to "The Times," from 18, Adam-street, Strand, W.C.:—"Should any of your readers prefer sending relief to the multitude of homeless families, as well as the sick and wounded, through the medium of the American missionaries (to whom a letter from your Correspondent at Widin justly calls attention), the Committee of this Society, which is in direct communication with the Missionaries in that unhappy region, would be glad to forward any CONTRIBUTIONS sent to its Secretary, the Rev. Henry Jones, at the above address. The Missionaries would, doubtless, be thankful for such means of doing good, and would administer the relief faithfully and judiciously."

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# The Nonconformist.

WEDNESDAY, SEPTEMBER 6, 1876.

## SUMMARY.

THE negotiations for an armistice which were commenced last week at Constantinople have been delayed, no doubt intentionally, in order that the decisive operations planned by the Turks before Alexinatz might not be hindered. Having concentrated all his forces, Abdul K-rim Pasha on Friday succeeded in turning Alexinatz, and taking all the strong positions that dominate that fortress on the south-eastern side. His troops now command the Morava Valley, and, as is their custom, have utterly destroyed the villages around. The conflict, was desperate and lasted nine hours, the rout of the Servians complete, and their losses very heavy. Alexinatz became untenable by this Turkish victory, and it is expected that Tchernayeff, who has asked for reinforcements from Belgrade, will make the next stand at Deligrad, or the fortified positions in advance that bar the road between Krusevatz and Paratjin. It is not the habit of the Turks to pursue an advantage with much energy, but in this case they may quickly push forward lest negotiations should frustrate their military plans. In Herzegovina also the tide is on the turn. Mukhtar Pasha has received reinforcements, and has been able to leave Trebinje, while another corps co-operates with him by invading Montenegro. Both Prince Milan and Prince Nicholas are being clearly overborne by the superior numbers which their Turkish foes are able to bring into the field. Hundreds of Russian officers have been at headquarters at Alexinatz to help the Serbs, but have been unable to make their ill-trained soldiers a match for the Ottoman troops.

The Servian defeat of Friday has given a fresh impetus to diplomacy. Our Government are taking the lead, through Sir Henry Elliot at Constantinople, in requesting—almost demanding—an armistice for a month. For the present, apparently, the Porte requires that the conditions of peace should be formulated before hostilities are suspended. But the six Powers, as is only natural, without much negotiation, seem quite unable to agree upon the terms. It is only fair to say that, according to trustworthy accounts, our Cabinet does not range itself on the side of the Turks, but has distinctly told the Porte, through Sir H. Elliot, that if an armistice should be refused, and some other Power—Russia of course being meant—should then interfere, Turkey must not reckon on the British Government, which, in face of the strong public feeling excited by the atrocities in Bulgaria, could not prevent it. This declaration is stated to have caused not a little surprise and disappointment, indicating as it did, just at the most critical moment, a reversal of the English policy of non-intervention in Turkey. Here, at all events, is a sign that our Ministers are not ignorant of the true meaning of the national movement, which is shattering the old traditions of our Foreign Office in respect to the Ottoman Empire. It can hardly be that the demand of all the six Guaranteeing Powers in concert for a month's armistice will be resisted at Constantinople, with such a contingency in the background; and it must be for the British people to make it impossible that a treaty of peace shall be arranged with Servia without the whole Christian population of Turkey being taken into account. Let us no longer uphold in Turkey "Government by massacre." As Lord Shaftesbury telegraphed to the mayor of Rochdale—"Let England listen to no terms of peace that shall throw back the provinces under the absolute control of the Turks." No one ventures to call in question the reality or the spontaneous character of this great national protest against Turkish inhumanity which is being uttered through the length and breadth of the land, nor the unanimity of the demand that we, as a nation, whatever the political consequences, should once for all wash our hands of such iniquities and their authors. Mr. Bourke's letter, read at Nottingham, shows how rapidly the Government is awakening to the importance of the crisis. But such an exigency, and the antecedents of our rulers, warrant the demand for an autumn session of Parliament. We have, however, dealt with the moral and political aspects of this movement in an article below. It may here suffice to state that nearly every considerable town throughout the country has had, or is about to have, a meeting to denounce the Bulgarian atrocities, and repudiate, to use the phrase of Mr. Bright "a partnership" with the Turks, which is "in no degree necessary to our interests, and degrades us in the estimation of

every Christian nation." The pulpit as well as the platform shares the national excitement, which cannot be now said to be of a party character. Mr. Gladstone has also promptly come forward to put himself at the head of this great movement. His promised pamphlet and his expected address to his constituents in a few days will, no doubt, contain those needful words of wisdom, which will guide England into the right path, and utilise its "just wrath" against the Empire upon which we have lavished our blood and treasure. While all this is going on at home, we hear with small concern of the deposition of the demented Murad V. at Constantinople, and the elevation of Abdul Hamid in his place, by a palace revolution effected by one or the other cliques of corrupt pashas that intrigue for power in Stamboul, and that have been so long propped up by this great country. The change was no doubt necessary, but it is a matter of profound regret that the interests of Turkey, and even of Europe, should be to some extent dependent upon the personal qualities of the Sultan. It would seem that the new occupant of the Turkish throne is a man of some vigour and intelligence, and an adherent of the old Turkish party. He is said to entertain great contempt for Midhat Pasha and his grand reforms, and to be anxious to walk in the path of the earlier Sultans who made their personal power felt, and had no constitutional qualms—from which we may gather that Abdul Hamid is to be as little envied as his predecessor.

The Ambassadors in Constantinople are reported to have again unitedly proposed an armistice to the Porte to extend over four weeks. Numerous meetings were held last night to express sympathy with the Bulgarians and indignation at the atrocities committed. At Plymouth one of the speakers stated that a communication had been sent to Lord Derby, expressing regret that up to that time there had been no official declaration that Sir Henry Elliot's apparent apathy was undergoing investigation, and that, if established, it would be appropriately dealt with. Lord Derby replied to this communication: "Our friends may be assured that no efforts will be spared by Her Majesty's Government to ascertain the exact truth as regards the occurrences in Bulgaria, and they would be ready, in common with the other Powers, to take such action upon them as the justice of the case may require."

The popular excitement about Turkey has come opportunely to help the cause of Mr. Carington, who is contesting the county of Bucks in the Liberal interest against Mr. Fremantle, whom the Tories would fain return as a fitting successor to Mr. Disraeli. The last-named candidate seems aghast that the Earl of Beaconsfield should be bearded in his county, and among his late faithful constituents. But this is precisely what ought to be done. If the farmers of Bucks were to throw Mr. Fremantle overboard, it would be a short and easy way of aiming a damaging blow at a discredited Administration. We are glad to find that the Nonconformists of the county are zealously supporting Mr. Carington, and shall be glad to find that he is returned at the head of the poll.

## WAR AND MEDIATION.

SINCE our last, hostilities in Servia have proved to be greatly to the advantage of the Turks. At the time of our present writing, Alexinatz had not been captured, though it is quite clear from the *Times* correspondent's graphic and thrilling account of the battle of Friday last, that it might easily have been taken possession of if such had been the primary object of the tactics adopted by the Turkish commander. The place is now held by General Horvatovitch with ten battalions of soldiers, and Tchernayeff has his headquarters at Deligrad. We are told that the fate of the Alexinatz line is yet to be decided. "If the Turkish flank movement," writes the correspondent of the *Daily News*, from Belgrade on Monday last, "is not checked, both Alexinatz and Deligrad being turned will have to be abandoned, and the decisive battle of the war must be fought in the open valley, where the Turks will have the advantage on account of their superior discipline and armament."

The work of mediation, meanwhile, proceeds but slowly. Diplomacy lags far behind the heels of war. We wish we could congratulate our fellow-countrymen on a change having taken place in the policy of Her Majesty's Ministers, bringing it into complete harmony with the feelings and wishes of her people. We cannot, however, find any satisfactory evidence of this. True, the representatives of the six Powers in Constantinople have agreed upon what is called an *aide memoire* which Sir Henry Elliot has presented, on behalf of the British Govern-

ment, to the Porte. It contains a demand for the conclusion of an armistice for one month, to be followed immediately by negotiations for peace. Our Ambassador, we are told, informed the new Sultan's Council of Ministers that if the refusal of Turkey to conclude an armistice led, as it well might, to the armed foreign intervention of some Power—Russia to wit—Turkey must not reckon on the British Government, which, in face of the strong public feeling excited by the atrocities in Bulgaria, could not prevent it. It remains to be seen whether this warning will take effect. Unhappily it has become difficult to impress the Turks with a conviction that the interests of England will not eventually place her on the side of the Turks. A long range of diplomatic intercourse between Sir Henry Elliot and the statesmen of the Porte has made the latter believe that, under any circumstances, British power will be ultimately employed in defending Turkey against Russia. Already threats are resorted to by a leading Turkish journal that if England remains neutral, such neutrality will be regarded as hostility, and then English interests in the East may well be closely looked after, for they will be imperilled. "When Europe will not look at us," says this fire-eating newspaper, "then we shall lay aside all the European customs which we have lately adopted, and shall enter on our old way." A combination of the Islamism of India, Central Asia, the Caucasus, and Africa, and a declaration of a general war against the rest of the world, would render it impossible, we are reminded, to hold India with 90,000 soldiers. This, of course, is to be received as the language of furious disappointment—language which is meant to imply that the Turks must do as they please—and what they please to do we have but too abundant evidence to show—or in their revenge they will set on fire the course of nature.

The truth is that the systematic indulgence which the Turk has received from his "best and most ancient ally" has excited his dreams and hopes to a dangerous pitch. He fancies himself as necessary to our policy as we are to his. He takes upon himself, and he has been encouraged in taking upon himself, all the airs of an independent member of the comity of nations in Europe. He talks as if he stood upon his rights—rights which in 1856 he made over by treaty engagements to the guaranteeing Powers. His pledges in relation to the Government of his Christian subjects at that time have been worse than worthless. His most solemn obligations have been uniformly disregarded. His internal misgovernment has been the disgrace of Europe. He is a perpetual cause of humiliation to the other Powers with which he entered into compact. His mode of public action is as dangerous as fire in a magazine of explosives. He cannot be treated with as a self-contained and independent ally. He must be held to his bargain, and if unable to fulfil it, he must submit to the usual penalties allotted to impostors. There is a limit beyond which the flattering words and habits of diplomacy ought not to be suffered to go, and we hope the time is close at hand when the illusions which such words have tended to generate will be brushed away by the stern commands of the united guaranteeing Powers.

An armistice for a month!—negotiations for peace meanwhile! Good things enough in themselves, but not by any means reaching the extent of the evil which cries aloud for removal. What kind of peace does Lord Derby contemplate? What is the basis upon which it is proposed to found it? Is it upon the *status quo ante bellum*? Will it be effected merely between Servia and Mon negro and the Porte? Are the Provinces of Herzegovina, Bosnia, and Bulgaria, to be left to the tender mercies of the hungriest and cruellest Government upon earth? Is no notice to be taken of the late atrocities? Is not a repetition of them to be diplomatically provided for? Must the susceptibilities of the ruling caste be consulted, and the wrongs, the sufferings, the incalculable miseries, of the down-trodden majority be ignored? Lord Beaconsfield will yet have to reckon with the English people—so will Lord Derby. There is a spirit of determination rising throughout the country. It is not a party spirit. It is a spirit of humanity which these Turks have insulted, and insulted hitherto with impunity. What has been the justification for this cold-blooded policy? Russia? Why Russia is but too ready, even at this moment, to join with us in devising some honourable and permanent settlement of the Eastern Question. But, perhaps, this is not necessary. We need only act without any reserves, or any regard to the old diplomatic traditions of the Foreign Office, in concert with the other guaranteeing Powers, and an end



might be made of this Eastern problem so far as to secure for the Christian population of Turkey effectual protection against Turkish misrule. Who stands in the way of this result? Will England long allow herself to be misrepresented by undiscerning statesmen, and misunderstood by civilised society all over the world?

#### WHAT IS TO COME OF IT?

THE profound emotion now agitating the whole country on the subject of the Turkish cruelties in Bulgaria is redeemed from any charge of mere sentimentalism by the deep sense of national responsibility which accompanies it. Turkey owes the integrity of her empire to our policy, and this is the use which she makes of it. That is the thought which burns in every English heart at the present moment; and herein, we trust, we have a sufficient guarantee that the universal indignation felt shall not evaporate in platform oratory. For our part, we have no wish to reopen old sores. Mr. Bright is no doubt perfectly justified in reminding his countrymen of the unpopularity which he braved twenty-two years ago, in opposing the Crimean War. But that war was certainly supported by an enormous preponderance of public opinion at the time. And the only profitable use which can, at the present moment, be made of that fact is to realise the responsibility which it has entailed upon us now. As a nation we then supported the Turks, because public opinion was possessed with the idea that, if time were given, a better solution could be found for the Eastern Question than the one apparently threatened by Russian ambition. No one dreamed of the possibility of such horrors as those which have now curdled our blood. We are awaking to a conviction that as a nation we have been guilty of gross and culpable neglect in not taking sufficient guarantees against the inveterate savagery of Turkish rule. And the one question on which all attention should be concentrated now is, how are we to repair our error? To persist in that error would no longer be mere carelessness; it would be a deliberate national crime, as certain to be punished sooner or later by the righteous judgment of God, as any individual outrage on the eternal laws of right and wrong.

But, further, this is a subject too grave and solemn to be treated as a mere squabble in party politics. Indeed there is little temptation to take that course. The policy which, directly or indirectly, has resulted in the appalling miseries of the last few months, has been favoured just as much by official Liberals as by official Tories. The possible differences that might have been made in the details of diplomatic action, had Liberal friends of Islam been in power at present instead of its Conservative friends, scarcely seem to us worth discussing. Murder, arson, and rape would have probably raged in Bulgaria all the same. It is not the policy of a party, but the awakened conscience of a nation with which we have to do. Neither the present Ministry, nor any other, will dare to disobey this, and the only question is what ought the national conscience to demand? That there must be some change in our policy is perfectly clear. Never again will we run the risk of having it said that England has fed and pampered heathen bloodhounds, to let them loose on Christian women and children. Never again will we bear the burning reproach that we, and we only, have stood between the desolated provinces and adequate guarantees of security. But the complications resulting from the diplomacy of the last twenty-five years are such that only rashness can pretend to see clearly the precise line of policy to be followed now. The excitement which talks wildly of the immediate expulsion of the Turks from Europe, may readily be condoned, and is indeed preferable to the cold-blooded cynicism which, in the interests of the British Empire, would make allies of fiends; but it is wild talk after all. That the Turks must go is certain. But in the interest both of Europe and Asia it is far better that their encampment round Constantinople should gradually dwindle away, than that it should be drowned in blood. The most hopeful proposal seems to us to be the open withdrawal of this country from any pretension to guarantee the integrity of the Ottoman Empire as hitherto understood, and our union with the other Great Powers to secure and protect the self-government of the predominantly Christian provinces.

But such a change of policy is so grave, and the crisis is so fateful, that scarcely any conceivable Ministry ought to expect to be trusted with our destinies, at such a time, apart from the counsels of Parliament. Secret diplomacy—that wretched rag of old-world traditions which still disfigures our Constitution—is dangerous enough even during the Parliamen-

tary session. But it is tenfold more so when no one in the whole country has the right to ask a question, or to demand a paper. This then is a point which ought to be put foremost in all the public meetings now agitating the country. Whatever may be the case with regard to domestic questions, it is certain that the country has lost all confidence in, and all patience with, the conduct of the Government on this Eastern Question. Self-respect, to say nothing of the loyalty due to the nation whose servants they are, should prompt them at such an unexpected crisis frankly and openly to share their responsibility with the people's representatives in Parliament. If this course were taken, we have little fear but that some solution would be arrived at, which would at once preserve European peace and guard the Porte itself for the future from the crimes of its own degenerate weakness. The fanaticism of Constantinople threatens world-wide religious war between Mussulman and Christian. But, indeed, that war has been smouldering for three centuries, and it is only the overwhelming might of Christian civilisation which has kept it down. None knows this better than the Ottoman Ministry. Let but an imperious mandate go forth from united Europe, and not a shot needs to be fired. It is our dissidence from Germany, Austria, and Russia which has emboldened Turkish insolence. We have only to join them, and the Porte must feel the impossibility of standing alone against the world. Matters of detail will fall into their right places, when once it is understood that this country will join other Powers in securing self-government for the disturbed provinces. But so far as our own credit is concerned, we owe it to ourselves to insist on the recall of our Ambassador, who has failed in the higher responsibilities of his mission, and to demand the punishment of the miscreants who by their outrages on humanity have tarnished the flag of Turkey's only ally.

We have no sympathy whatever with the fears expressed by worldly-minded politicians lest the interests of England should suffer by the righteous settlement of this question. Our policy must be rotten indeed if our interests can even for a moment be bound up with impunity for rapine and cruelty. But the bugbears which excite these cowardly apprehensions are the merest moonshine. The security of our communications with India can hardly be affected by any political changes on the shores of the Black Sea or the Bosphorus. If, indeed, possession of Constantinople necessarily carried with it the suzerainty of Egypt, it would be a matter of vital importance to us. But that suzerainty, so far as it exists at all, is a matter of race and religion, not of territorial relations. And in any scramble for the effects of the "sick man" it would certainly not be to Russia that Egypt would fall. A wild Turkish editor, indeed, threatens us that in the disaffection of Hindoo Mohammedans we should reap a terrible retribution for our faithlessness to the head of Islam. But we have always understood that the Sultan was rather a usurper of the sacred title, and that the bulk of Hindoo Mohammedans adhere to an anti-pope in the form of a more genuinely descended Khalif. Besides, the advance of Russia does not seem to be nearly so probable now as it appeared twenty-five years ago. Germany and Austria would have an important voice in the matter, and the Christian provinces of Turkey have apparently made many advances in civilisation since that day. It seems a miserably petty incredulity which denies to the Russian people the possibility of a disinterested sympathy with their persecuted co-religionists. And such unworthy suspicions are all the more to be condemned when they seduce us into standing alone before the world as the defenders, and, therefore, the accomplices, of a horrible tyranny.

**BULGARIAN ATROCITIES**—The committee of the Congregational Union of England and Wales, at its meeting held yesterday, adopted the following resolution:—"That this committee, regarding with horror and indignation the atrocities committed in Bulgaria by Turkish troops, records its profound dissatisfaction with the conduct of the representatives of England at Constantinople, and of the English Government in regard to those atrocities, and cordially unites with those who demand that all the influence of England shall be used for the deliverance of the oppressed provinces from Turkish cruelty and misrule."

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#### NOTES OF A TRIP TO THE EAST.

##### IN CONTINUATION.

Although my "Notes" with reference to the Tamil Coolies of Ceylon were lost sight of for a few weeks, I am pleased to think they have come in at a time when they should have special interest for your readers. They will be glad to learn something of the humble people regarding whom and whose spiritual oversight the juvenile Bishop of Colombo has kicked up such a row. And the more they inform themselves of the quarrel between the Bishop and the Church Missionaries, the more, I am sure, will they be disposed fervently to pray that an end may be brought to the Church and State connection at home and abroad. The appointment of this boy-bishop, his reception in Colombo with its accompaniment of formal public address and reply; his "enthronisation" (so it was called) and its attendant ceremonial, all these have been to observers "as good as a play"; the only painful thought being that earnest Christian men must have seen in them a pitiful caricature of very real and solemn things.

In the address which was presented to the Bishop on his arrival this passage occurs:—

We trust that under the direction of the Great Head of the Church, your lordship's presence and oversight may tend very materially to consolidate what has been already accomplished, and to extend still more widely the knowledge of the Gospel in this land.

Ordinary Dissenting mortals, who, like myself, know nothing of the mysteries of State-Churchism, will ask how, in the name of common sense, the "presence and oversight" of a raw and inexperienced lad was to consolidate and extend the work of venerable Christian missionaries like the Revs. Mr. Oakley, Mr. Jones, and Mr. Clark; but let that pass, and let your readers look at the following account of the so-called enthronisation, as the first step to the said consolidation and extension. The account is taken from the *Ceylon Observer*, and I abridge it considerably:—

On his lordship and his chaplain reaching the door of the edifice (St. Thomas's Church, Colombo), Mr. Richard H. Morgan, registrar of the diocese, advanced to the floor of the building, and in a remarkably clear voice said:—

"In the name of God. Amen. We, Reginald Stephen, appointed bishop of the diocese, and lawfully consecrated and ordained, hereby demand admittance to this our cathedral church, and claim our rights as bishop and ordinary of this our diocese."

The commissary replied to the registrar in the following terms:—

"I, John Ireland Jones, lawfully appointed commissary of the diocese of Colombo, do admit your lordship to this cathedral church and to your seat therein, with all rights belonging to the same, and in my own name and that of my brethren, the clergy of this diocese, do acknowledge you as our ordinary and diocesan, according to the laws of the Church of England."

A pause then ensued, and directly after the chorister boys came filing in. As soon as half-a-dozen were fairly in the church the hymn,

"The Church's one foundation,  
Is Jesus Christ, her Lord,"

was commenced in very feeble strains, but the warden at once supported the lads with his fine voice, and every moment bringing in more choristers, the volume of sound swelled ever fuller and more complete. The choristers having all passed, the native clergy joined together followed by "missionary and Established" clergy. Then Mr. Jones turned from facing the door, which had been his attitude from the beginning, and, with the registrar, joined the lengthened and lengthening train, followed at a sufficient distance by Reginald Stephen Copleston, D.D., bishop of the diocese, with clasped hands, bowed head, pale face, and most solemn cast of countenance. But the bishop was thrown into the shade by what followed. Close upon his lordship's heels came his chaplain, who held high aloft a most gallant crook, worked with cunning artifice and apparently set with precious stones of large size. The manner in which this was borne and the general demeanour of the priest showed that religious processioning was no novice's work to him. Bravely aloft was it borne, but alas! he had not calculated upon the punkah which was swinging to and fro in the upper air of the building, and for a moment crook and calico (or whatever the material of the punkah may be) came into contact. The crook was at once lowered, but elevated again the moment the watchful eye of its bearer saw the large punkah was passed, and that the smaller ones for the choir were not going.

The choristers and the clergy passed into their seats, the bishop took his throne on the right hand of the commissary on the northern side of the building, the registrar occupied the centre of the gathering, while the chaplain passed on to the right of the bishop. Before taking his seat the latter deposited the crook in a nook of the wall, and there being an open door at that part through which the bright sunlight streamed with strong glory, the precious metal of which this symbol of office is composed was lit up, while the jewels glittered, and the whole beauty of that part of the Church was made enchanting. As a spectacle, with bright spots of colour here and there and the radiance from the bejewelled top of the crook filling the atmosphere, the scene was worth preserving. If the question had been put to the lookers-on, "What came ye here for to see?" the answer must have been, "What ever we came for we see a brave sight." Meanwhile Mr. Morgan had made a sign to the bishop, who, in tones only faintly heard at the far end of the church, took the following oath:—

"I, Reginald Stephen Copleston, appointed Bishop of the Church and See of Colombo, do profess and promise all due reverence and obedience to the Metropolitan Bishop of Calcutta, and his successor. So help me God, through Jesus Christ."

The bishop then seated himself, and the commissary said:—

"By the authority sufficiently in this behalf given to me, I assign to the Right Reverend Father this



Throne or Episcopal Seat belonging to the bishop of this diocese, and I induct you into the real and corporal possession of the bishopric itself, with all its rights and appurtenances. The Lord guard thy going out and coming in from this time forth and for ever. Amen."

The commissary offered up the following prayer:—  
"O Lord Jesus Christ, thou didst first choose Thy Apostles that they might teach and instruct Thy Church by their doctrine, grant also, that in their place, this our bishop may faithfully guide us Thy people, and do Thou by Thy grace enable him to lead a spotless and incorrupt life, who liveth and reigneth with the Father and the Holy Ghost one God, world without end. Amen."

The bishop, who had been standing on his Throne, now became seated, and the ceremony of enthronisation was at an end.

Morning Prayer was then conducted in the usual form. The prayers were read by the Rev. James Bacon. The first lesson was from Exodus, and was read by the Rev. S. Dias, Singhalese chaplain. The Rev. S. D. Ondaatje, Tamil chaplain, in sonorous tones read the Lesson from the New Testament. Amongst other verses that were read were the following:—

8. "But be not ye called rabbi; for one is your Master, even Christ; and all ye are brethren."

9. "And call no man your father upon earth; for one is your Father, which is in heaven."

10. "Neither be ye called masters: for one is your Master even Christ."

Did our ears deceive us? "Call no man your father upon earth." Did not we hear fifteen minutes earlier the Rev. J. Ireland Jones calling the fellow-being on his right, "Right Reverend Father"? But there is no time for further speculation, as the service proceeds, and one needs to be all attention. It was a choral service, and psalms and hymns and spiritual songs were sung with great effect. The solo singing of Mr. R. Siebel in the *Te Deum* and again farther on, was exceedingly well done. The effect of the spectacle has been said to be good; the effect of the singing was equally so, and the two combined were calculated to take captive the senses and lead them at the will of—Episcopacy heaven-descended. The Apostles' Creed was recited, and choristers, clergy, and bishop and all turned to the east. No, not all, the Rev. J. I. Jones, of the Church Missionary Society, was conspicuous in not making a quarter-circle, and his face only was to be observed among a number of backs, amongst which the bishop's robes were conspicuous. His act is to be commended, for it is not easy to have the "courage of one's convictions" when those convictions run counter to the crowd of which one forms a part. Where our reporter stood he could not see the other Church missionaries, so cannot say whether they, too, were steadfast to that Evangelicalism which is the boast of the society they serve. The Rev. T. Felton Falkner, of the College, read the remainder of the prayers, which, being over, a Psalm was sung, and the offertory made. The chaplain then handed the bishop the crook, which his lordship placed at an angle of about forty-five degrees, and then, his tall form drawn to its full height and set off by the garments with which he was robed, Reginald Stephen Coplestone pronounced his first benediction as Bishop of the diocese of Colombo.

This is enough for to-day, and I conclude with one question. Is it possible that this solemn tomfoolery—this playing at bishop or at missionary—could have happened, except in connection with a State-Church appointment?  
W.  
Sept. 4, 1876.

#### THE LONDON SCHOOL BOARD.

There are eight declared candidates for the five seats to which the Westminster division is entitled at the London School Board, even in the event of Lord Napier and Ettrick and the Rev. Canon Barry not offering themselves for re-election, of which no official notice has been given. These are two of the sitting members, the Rev. Dr. Rigg (Wesleyan) and Mr. George Potter. The new candidates are Sir James Ferguson, Bart., Mr. Sydney Buxton, Mr. E. D. Wetherston, Mr. Danby Seymour, Colonel Dawson Greene, and Mr. Donaldson Hudson. In addition to these, it is said that a second working man's candidate will be brought forward in connection with Mr. George Potter, and that Lord Howard of Glossop will be put forward by the Roman Catholics. In the Hackney division Mr. John Jones, a working man's candidate, will come forward, and is expected to receive some support from Churchmen, in conjunction with the Rev. John Oakley, Vicar of St. Saviour's, Hoxton, and Mr. Richard Foster, while the Liberals and Nonconformists will start three candidates. The Rev. Evan Daniel, Principal of Battersea Training College, offers himself for re-election for the Lambeth division, in conjunction with Mr. Thomas Heller and Mr. W. F. Morgan (Churchmen), and the Rev. G. M. Murphy and Mr. Stiff will again present themselves in the Dissenting interest. It is understood that Mr. Lafone and the Rev. Marshall Marten, who has recently been presented to a benefice in another district, will not offer themselves for re-election for Southwark. The Rev. R. G. Macmullen, formerly a clergyman of the Church of England, now a priest of the Church of Rome, is likely to be a candidate for the Chelsea division.

In an article on this subject on Monday the *Daily News* says that the coming elections will be in many respects critical. The opponents of the work of the board are making use of all sorts of agents, open or occult, to stir up and inflame prejudice against the working of the board system in London; and if the ratepayers were to take for granted all that they hear to its discredit, they would probably paralyse the best work which has been done in London in this generation. The purpose of these attacks is obvious. Not being able to

get rid of the board, many who dislike it and all it represents in education are desirous to paralyse its action. The *Daily News* is completely in sympathy with those who regard it as of great importance not to increase the rates. But seeing that, under the new Act, the more efficient the schools are the less they will cost the managers, because the more will be earned from the Government grant, the policy of decreasing the efficiency of board schools is the most costly that the ratepayers could adopt. Moreover, the sum spent on schools is not merely sunk, for the spread of education will at no very distant day save the rates immeasurably more than it has temporarily raised them.

Appropos of the forthcoming school board elections in London, which promises to bring with it exhibitions of sectarian passion greatly in excess of what occurred three years ago, the *Daily Telegraph* thus indicates the drift of the Education Act passed during the late session:—"There is not so much to choose between the Bill of Lord Sandon and that of Mr. Forster as some would make it appear. The new measure is constructed upon the lines of the old; but it is decidedly retrogressive, and raises up additional obstacles against the realisation of the programme of the National Education League by strengthening the position of the denominationalists. It authorises the increase of grants from the public funds to denominational schools, without enforcing the appointment of representatives by the public to manage their disbursement. It virtually supercedes the necessity of Churchmen any longer collecting local subscriptions in aid of voluntary schools; for it enables them to meet current expenditure out of school pence, now to be adequately supplemented by Government assistance. At the same time it gives to every zealous clergyman, in a rural parish where there is no school board and only the Church school, the power to drive the children of Dissent and Church indiscriminately, by the force of magisterial authority, under his educational control, and, by an easy evasion of the Conscience Clause which is practised daily in hundreds of parishes, to insinuate in the minds of the children doctrines contrary to the convictions of the parents. Taking unitedly the leading features of Lord Sandon's Act—the facilities it affords for the formation of 'School Attendance Committees' under exclusively Church auspices; the absolute and irresponsible power it places in the hands of these bodies to receive public money and expend it on schools in which sectarian teaching is thrust upon the children of other denominations pressed into the school by the magistrate; the authority it gives for the dissolution of school boards, and its pauperising effect in shifting the payment of fees for poor children from the school boards upon the guardians of unions—there can be no doubt that the influence of the Act will be to fan into fury everywhere the flame of religious discord. The studied favouritism shown by the bill to the National Church and the country party, and the manifest contempt with which it has ignored the claims of Nonconformists, though their section constitutes one-half the religious portion of the nation, are qualities in it which are certain to cause a reactionary movement hastening the disestablishment of the Church—an event which we have no wish to see precipitated—and abolishing at one blow the system of grants to denominational schools." Substantially this rapid sketch summarises the *status quo* of the question at the present moment. The cause of ecclesiastical supremacy is still powerful in hamlets where the clergyman determines the range of school studies, but in the great centres of population and in the country generally it is palpably on the decline. Cultivated men, who live and move amid the unveiled phenomena of everyday human conduct, fancy they have a truer conception of the educational requirements of the country than a professional order can have, whose traditions detain them in a set groove of thought, whose calling necessarily estranges them from many departments of social life, and who can hardly think of their fellow-citizens except in the narrow aspect of being mapped out into the divisions of friends and enemies of the Church.

REGULAR ATTENDANCE AT SCHOOL.—The Liverpool School Board have adopted a somewhat successful expedient to encourage regular attendance of children—namely, the distribution of medals and certificates to the most attentive pupils. The rewards are given to those who attend 420 times out of a possible 450 during the year; and the number this year entitled to the rewards was 1,150 out of 10,000 in attendance altogether.

SCENE AT A FIRE.—Two houses were burned down on Friday afternoon at Wenn, North Cornwall. One of them was empty, and the other had just been quitted by a woman who left her infant asleep in the cradle. A man broke into the house thinking to save property, but on hearing the child's cry upstairs, he rushed up to rescue it. He found the cradle, and was carrying it towards the window when the smoke overcame him. His shout for help was fortunately heard, and another man entered the window, and succeeded in rescuing both, but not until the two men were severely hurt. Meanwhile the absent mother returned, and, ignorant of what had occurred, entered the back door, and forced her way upstairs. Finding the cradle empty, she ran to the window, when she was told her child was saved. The poor woman was then rescued, but not before the flames had reached her. The excitement was intense.

## Literature.

### M. TAINÉ'S ANCIENT RÉGIME.\*

M. Taine may have been more philosophic and more learned than in this "Ancient Régime," he has never been more brilliant. Notwithstanding that he is concerned to develop a certain theory, his work is a series of pictures, in which King and Court, stately noblesse, and struggling peasantry, labouring on with dull, hopeless, brute-like patience, pass before us as in a theatre. The one picture, for artistic purposes, enhances the other—a sense of contrast, deep, fatal, invincible—is from first to last suggested; and this adds vastly to the power of the record, which, as we proceed, rises almost to tragic interest, deepened by the delicacy with which the fastidious life of Court and drawing-room is presented. M. Taine has here given us the results of vast research, of careful, patient reading in State documents and old memoirs; but he presents it by means of trait and anecdote, and makes it real and living to the imagination. If he does not seek to penetrate so deeply into the region of far-related causes as M. De Tocqueville does, or to dramatise the whole, and to arrange the scenes round certain typical periods, as Mr. Carlyle has done in his "French Revolution," he nevertheless manages effectively to reconcile a philosophy of life with rich imaginative impression. What his philosophy of life is may be summed up thus: No class can profit by isolating itself from other classes; no person can develop himself apart from society. But society may suffer through the conventions which it erected originally for its own safety and perpetuity; and it is well if by the instinct for common interests this is accomplished gradually and with the concurrence of all classes alike. You cannot make a political system to suit a nation; it must grow. The case of France during the century before the Revolution demonstrated that if power passes into the hands of a privileged class, who claim rights but owe no duties, this is balanced by the gradual uprisal of classes who have only duties but no rights, and in whom the political idea as the ground of a common interest becomes dead; so that you have a society divided against itself, not by temporary conflict, but by the actual loss of faculties—as real and necessary to natural political development as are limbs to the free movement of the human organism; and it results that points of union are lost, and can only be recovered by crisis of revolution. M. Taine does not, in strict logical sequence, demonstrate all this in so many hard and fast propositions. As a skilled French *littérateur*, he knows better; but, nevertheless, there it lies confessed by phrase and sentence throughout the whole book. Very characteristic is the manner in which he indicates his point of view in his Preface—and the subtle vein of reproof to political partisans and demagogues which it contains. He was called on to vote in 1849, not only to give an abstract opinion, but to select men, and he found himself at a loss. He expressed his doubts and difficulties. He sought aid. Positive friends assured him that a political system could be constructed as one constructs a house, according to the most attractive, the newest plan. He could not quite see it so. He extended his survey to other countries, particularly to England, as we guess, and found that no constitution that had been durable had been built like a house, but had grown up gradually, answering to the needs, the habits of the people. The evil in France was that such a constitution had not grown, through the long divorce of classes. "We have never been content with our own Constitution: within eighty years we have pulled it down thirteen times to rebuild it, and this we have done in vain, not yet having found one that suits us." If ever the one France needs is discovered, he goes on, it will not be by the means in practice. Such can only be found by "a patient study of ourselves," and as being likely to further this end, he has made this exhaustive study of the "Origines" of contemporary France, so that "if I should some day undertake to form a political opinion, it would be only after having studied France."

Here, then, the element of auto-biographic interest is imparted to the book. The careful reader is not only studying France as he reads, but M. Taine's mind in the process of convincing itself. He states no opinion for itself: he writes merely to see and to show his readers how France came to be what she is; and if an opinion may be conveyed, it is accompanied, as faithfully as a popular record could allow, with the facts on which it is grounded.

\* *The Ancient Régime*, By H. A. TAINÉ, D.C.L. Oxon, Author of a "History of English Literature," &c. Translated by JOHN DURAND. (Daldy, Isbister, and Co.)



And so M. Taine presents to us the "Ancient Regime." He paints brilliantly; but he cannot make it epically interesting. He must needs depend on the niceness, the minuteness of his touch—his power of selecting what is typical. His whole charge against the King and the Court, the nobles and the clergy is that they could do nothing, that they could only consume, enjoy, and grind down those beneath them. Once the King of France was a warrior, a leader, whose breath of life lay in fighting, and if he was apt to be arbitrary, was ready to sacrifice peace and comfort for the sake of his country, and therefore he drew forth a kind of reverence; the nobles were his officers—men of war, who were proud of brave, if sometimes rather barbarous, achievements; the clergy were the trustees for the poor—a link between the nobles and the labourers. But in Louis XVI. the King had become a *roi fainéant* indeed—devoted merely to frivolous enjoyments, stupid, sensual—whose diaries record only what he had shot, what he ate, what stage-play he had seen, while the nobles were courtiers, empty, fastidious, given over to a false politeness, which made them incapable of action; and the superior clergy had become polished posture-masters, and little else. And all the time, the workers, the producers, were ground down, taxed to excess—the peasantry had to yield up more than a third of their whole earnings to niggard absentees, so that instead of redeeming from the waste, they were unable to keep what was cultivated in cultivation, and one-fourth, at least, of the land had lapsed into waste. It is a pity that M. Taine has not dealt so fully with the workers of the city as he has done with the peasantry, for in doing so he could certainly have found as effective pictures. An unhealthy, purient naturalism had developed itself, resting on a sickly sentiment, preparing for the part which the doctrines of Rousseau and Raynal were to play. M. Taine has traced out the development of these doctrines with great effect, though it may be that in some points he allows too much to their influence. But he has represented, with more than his usual tact, how at length the sentiment tossed about lightly as a mere æsthetic garnishment of drawing-room talk, took possession at last of the toiling millions, and, fermenting in their minds, transformed the "rights of man" into a practical watchword, in spite of the abstract qualifications which had been put upon it in the "upper rooms of the house." In his chapter on the propagation of the revolutionary doctrine, not a few will be delighted with his characterisations of Montesquieu, Voltaire, Diderot, and Rousseau. These short extracts give an idea of how he deals with Diderot and Rousseau:—

Diderot, among so many superior writers, is the only genuine artist, the creator of souls, the mind in which objects, events, and personages are born, and become organised of themselves, through their own forces, by virtue of natural affinities, involuntarily, without foreign intervention, in such a way as to live for and in themselves safe from the author's intentions and outside of his combinations. He has expressed everything concerning nature, art, morality, and life in two small treatises, of which twenty successive readings exhaust neither the charm nor the sense. Find elsewhere, if you can, a similar stroke of power, and a greater masterpiece. Such is the advantage of men of genius possessing no control over themselves. They lack discernment, but they have inspiration. Among twenty works, either shapeless, unwholesome, or foul, they produce one that is creative, and still better, an animated thing, able to live by itself, before which, others fabricated by merely intellectual people, resemble simply well-dressed puppets. Hence it is that Diderot is so great a narrator, a master of dialogue, the equal in this respect of Voltaire, and through a quite opposite talent, believing all he says at the moment of saying it; forgetful of his very self, carried away by his own recital, listening to inward voices, surprised with the responses which come to him, unexpectedly borne along, as if on an unknown river, by the current of action, by the sinuosities of the conversation inwardly and consciously developed, aroused by the flow of ideas and the leap of the moment to the most unlooked-for imagery, extreme in burlesque, or extreme in magnificence, now lyrical even to providing Musset with an entire strophe, now comic and droll with outbursts unheard of since the days of Rabelais, always in good faith, always at the mercy of his subject, of his inventions, of his emotions, the most natural of writers, in an age of artificial literature, resembling a foreign tree which, transplanted to a parterre of the epoch, swells out and decays on one side of its stem, but of which five or six branches, thrust out into full light, surpass the neighbouring underwood in the freshness of their sap and in the vigour of their growth.

Rousseau also is an artisan, a man of the people, ill-adapted to elegant or refined society, out of his element in a drawing room, and moreover of low birth, badly brought up, sullied by a vile and precocious experience, highly and offensively sensual, morbid in mind and body, fretted by superior and discordant faculties, possessing no tact, and carrying the contamination of his imagination, temperament, and past life into his austere morality and into his purest idyls; besides this he has no fervour, and in this he is the opposite of Diderot, avowing himself "that his ideas arrange themselves in his head with the utmost difficulty, that certain sentences are turned over again and again in his brain for five or six nights before putting them on paper, and that a letter on the most trifling subject

costs him hours of fatigue," that he cannot fall into an easy or agreeable tone, nor succeed otherwise than in works which demand application. He is a systematiser who, absorbed with himself, and with his eyes stubbornly fixed in his own reverie or his own principles, buries himself deeper in it every day, weaving its consequences off one by one, and always holding fast to the various ends. Do not go near him. . . . Like a solitary enraged spider he weaves this out of his own substance, out of the most cherished convictions of his brain and the deepest emotions of his heart. He trembles at the slightest touch; even in the defensive he is terrible, beetle himself, even venomous through suppressed exasperation and wounded sensibility, furious against an adversary whom he stifles with the multiplied and tenacious threads of his web, but still more redoubtable to himself than to his enemies, soon caught in his own meshes, believing that France and the universe conspire against him, deducing with wonderful subtlety the proofs of this chimerical conspiracy, made desperate at last by his over-plausible romance, and strangled in the cunning toils which, by dint of his own logic and imagination, he has fashioned for himself.

The peculiar self-restraint of mere politeness, the passive grace mingled with the keenest perception of social differences, and the deference due to each rank, the power of enduring much negatively along with helplessness to make efforts—all which were developed in the drawing-rooms during the latter Bourbon reigns, are most skillfully indicated here, no less than that mixture of utter artificiality with forced naturalism, which exhibited itself so forcibly in the Triansons of the time. M. Taine well puts it:—

The self-love of man being infinite, intelligent people are always able to produce some refinement of attention to gratify it. Worldly sensibility being infinite, there is no imperceptible shade of it permitting indifference. After all, man is still the greatest source of happiness or of misery to man, and in those days the overflowing fountain brought to him sweetness instead of bitterness. Not only was it essential not to offend, but it was essential to please; one was expected to lose sight of oneself in others, to be always cordial and good-humoured, to keep one's own vexations and grievances in one's own breast, to spare others melancholy ideas and to supply them with cheerful ideas.

When, especially, women are concerned it is not sufficient to be polite; it is important to be gallant. Each lady invited by the Prince de Conti to the Adam finds a carriage and horses at her disposal; she is free to give dinners every day in her own rooms to her own friends! Madame de Cuvras having to go to the Springs, her friends undertake to direct her on the journey; they keep ahead of her a few posts, and, at every place where she rests for the night, they give her a little *jeu de campagne*, disguised as villagers and in bourgeois attire, with bailliff and scrivener, and other masks, all singing and reciting verses. A lady on the eve of Longchamp, knowing that the Vicomte de N— possesses two caresses, makes a request for one of them; it is disposed of, but he is careful not to decline, and immediately has one of the greatest elegances purchased to lend it for three hours; he is only too happy that anybody should wish to borrow from him, his prodigality appearing amiable but not astonishing.

The Marchale de Luxembourg is an authority; there is no point of manners which she does not justify with an ingenious argument. Any expression, any neglect of the standard, the slightest sign of pretension or of self-conceit, incurs her disapprobation, from which there is no appeal, and the delinquent is for ever banished from refined society. Any subtle observation, any well-timed silence, an "oh" uttered in an appropriate place instead of an "ah," secures from her, as from M. Talleyrand, a diploma of good-breeding which is the commencement of fame, and the promise of a fortune. Under such an "instructress," it is evident that deportment, gesture, language, every act or omission in this mundane sphere, becomes like a picture or poem, a veritable work of art; that is to say, infinite in refinement, at once studied and easy, and so harmonious in its details that its perfection conceals the difficulty of combining them.

And this, with thousands of the lower orders, struggling, ground down, oppressed, starving, no wonder that when the "white bread" failed, Revolution was ready to stalk over the land. M. Taine even in this preliminary survey—for it is but the first of three volumes on "*Les Origines de la France Contemporaine*"—makes us feel the tragedy of it; in his next volume he will no doubt embody the meaning and tragedy of the Revolution itself as brilliantly—with as vivid and suggestive touches.

M. Durand has, on the whole, translated the work well, though it is most difficult to carry over into another language the subtle nuances of phrase and epithet which do so much to make M. Taine the celebrated writer he is; and on the whole we have not found the Americanisms for which he apologises in explaining their presence so very disagreeable. But he should not have translated *cure*s by *curates*—that is a sad error.

#### MR. BROWNING'S DISTEMPER.\*

We have not chosen our title at random, though it might appear as though a word in the title-page of Mr. Browning's new volume had been casually taken advantage of. It all too truly expresses a fact over which we are sure many of Mr. Browning's best friends have mourned, and will mourn. To see one whom we had revered as a teacher, whose books we had pored over as often finding there, in spite

\* *Pacchiarotto*, and *How he Worked in Distemper*, with *Other Poems*. By ROBERT BROWNING. (Smith, Elder, and Co.)

of obscurities, new revelation and high thought, to see such an one sink down, as he has done, into peevish egotism, mingled with low scurrilous personality, cannot be anything but depressing to those who regard literature, in its higher functions, as being "like the son of Agamemnon, dreadful to purify," in the fine words of Schiller. Mr. Browning has certainly done his best to make literature and the gifts he brings to it, *something else* in the case of "*Pacchiarotto*." The poem is clever, composed in a sort of grotesque, Hudibrastic rattle, in which we may almost say that new capacities in the language are revealed in the way of double or feminine rhymes. But its cleverness only aggravates the offence. Mr. Browning is quite right, if he deems that it suits his interests, to write a clever poem in which to tell the critics what he thinks of them; but it is another matter to compel us at a certain point to find a rhyme for "sauced in," in view of a certain series of criticisms not so very long ago; and "*Quilp-Hop-o'-my-Thumb*," and "*dwarf*," are not suitable amenities for any place save Billingsgate; and even there they are not bestowed unless under some feeling of dire personal injury. They are just as little in place as to call a stout man "paunchy," or to christen him Falstaff the New. If Mr. Browning had even in one poem "rid his bosom of the perilous stuff," we could almost have overlooked it. But the book is so saturated by the same perverted pique—the notes of lowest personal feeling are so constantly returned to and strummed upon, that a wicked critic might well dub it "*Browning's own*," and have done with it. But we do not wish to rank as wicked critics, and desire to render our protest the more effective by making prominent our concern for Mr. Browning's credit and power. We warn him that he has injured himself more than any critic could ever have injured him: he has yielded himself to a strain of narrow, morbid, vulgar feeling, which we fear may render difficult the access into such higher dramatic grooves as he has heretofore traversed to our delight, though we are fain to hope this may not be so, for our own sakes, in the future. The sources of pure, healthy, stimulating intellectual enjoyment, such as were opened to us in "*Saul*," in "*Paracelsus*," and in "*One Word More*," are not so numerous that we can anticipate the closing of any one of them without pain and regret. At the same time, there is nothing more destructive of true creative power than the intrusion of personal spite—tempting to a brooding preoccupation. That this has been the case with Mr. Browning is proved by the fact that only three or four of the poems here are untainted by it. "*House*" and "*Shop*" merely generalise, and ring the changes on the charge of intrusiveness and mean curiosity on the part of critics and the public towards the poet—though if poets publish books and seek opinions on them curiosity about the poets is surely a compliment; Shakespeare, in "*At the Mermaid*," is made most undramatically to supplement Mr. Browning's personal diatribes, and, in an "*Epilogue*" he winds up by telling the poor critics he will treat them to nettles-broth and something else, and the reader will bear in mind this is after Zantippe, his housemaid (a true companion for her master in his present mood), has emptied "pan or pot, bowl or *skoramis*" (how handy Greek is to Mr. Browning, and how delicately he uses it!) in their faces. The book begins with abuse, it ends with it, it is tainted by it all through. We are half ashamed to quote, but we can only justify our position and make effective our protest by so doing. This, we may say, is the climax of the personalities in the "*Distemper*":

Ah, rogues, but my housemaid suspects you—  
Is confident oft she detects you  
In bringing more filth into my house  
Than ever you found there. I'm pious  
However: 'twas God made you dingy,  
And me—with no need to be singy  
Of soap, when 'tis sixpence the packet.  
So, dance away, boys, dust my jacket,  
Bang drum and blow fife—aye, and rattle  
Your brushes, for that's half the battle!  
Don't trample the grass—hocus-pocus  
With grime my spring snowdrop and crocus—  
And what with your rattling and tinkling,  
Who knows but you give me an inkling  
How music sounds, thanks to the jangle  
Of regular drum and triangle?  
Whereby, tap-tap, chink-chink, 'tis proven  
I break rule as bad as Beethoven,  
"That chord now a grunt or a groan is't!"  
Schumann's self was no worse contrapuntist.  
No ear! or if ear, so tough-gristled—  
He thought that he sung while he whistled."

Not hence shall I budge, I've a notion,  
Nay, here shall my whistling and singing  
Set all his street-echoes a ringing,  
Long after the last of your number  
Has ceased my front court to encumber  
While, treading down rose and ranunculus  
You Tommy-make-room-for-your-uncle us!  
Troop all of you—man or homunculus,



Quick march! for Zanthippe, my housemaid  
If once at your pates she a souse made  
With what, pan or pot, bowl or skordale  
First comes to her hands—things were more am's!  
I would not for world's be your place in—  
Recipient of slops from the basin!  
You, Jack-in-the-Green, leaf and twiggyishness  
Won't save a dry thread in your priggishness!  
While as for Quilp-Hop-o'-my-Thumb there,  
Banjo-Byron that twangs the strum-strum there—  
He'll think as the pickle he curses  
I've discharged on his pate his own verses.  
"Dwarfs are saucy," says Dickens; so sauced in  
Your own sauce . . .

The following stanzas present the most effective climax in the Epilogue:—

One pours your cup, stark strength,  
Meat for a man, and you eye the pulp,  
Strained, turbid still, from the viscous blood  
Of the snaky bough, and you grumble "Good!"  
For it swells resolve, breeds hardihood;  
Despatch it then, in a single gulp,  
So down, with a wry face, goes at length,  
The liquor, stuff for strength.

One pours your cup—sheer sweet,  
The fragrant fumes of a year condensed,  
Suspicion of all that's ripe or rather,  
From the bud on the branch to the grass in swathe,  
"We suck more milk of the seasons," saith  
A curl of each nostril—"dew dispensed  
Nowise for nerving man to feat:  
Boys sip such honeyed sweet!"

And thus who wants wine strong,  
Waves each sweet smell of the year away;  
Who likes to swoon as the sweets suffuse  
His brain with a mixture of beams and dews,  
Turned syrupy drink—rough strength eschews:  
What though in our veins your wine stock stay!  
The lack of the bloom does our palate wrong,  
Give us wine, sweet, not strong.

The themes on which Mr. Browning descants in his more characteristic self-respecting mood are unfortunately more prevailingly morbid than in any one collection before. "St. Martin's Summer" and "Nympholeptos" will, perhaps, disclose to the psychologist what might be as well kept reserved from younger people. "Fears and Scruples" is more fit for general scrutiny, being only a kind of satire on over-conservatism in hard and dry theological ideas, and is certainly pervaded by Mr. Browning's most marked humour. "Cenci" is a supplement to Shelley's "Cenci," the burden of which is that Beatrice was condemned less on account of her own share in the death of her father, than because crimes against parents were on the increase, and another case of a dark dye had just been brought to the knowledge of the Pope's court. Though Mr. Browning has rendered account of the whole cause in his peculiarly dry, dramatic, effective way, the subject is not attractive; and turning from it to the striking graceful ballad of "Hervé Riel," we are compelled to ask why Mr. Browning will perversely give us so much of the one vein, and so little of the other, when by comparison, few can find pleasure or profit in the one, while many can find profit and pure delight in the other?

#### THE MAGAZINES FOR SEPTEMBER.

A great deal of curious information gets thrown up during times of public excitement. Whatever the subject, there are always people to be found who either have special knowledge about it, or can do the hack-work of gathering the knowledge together. We have thus been deluged with some fresh, but a great deal of second-hand, information, relating to Turkey, Servia, Bosnia, etc. Very fresh is a contribution to the *Cornhill* of this month, "On Turkish Ways and Turkish Women," by a lady who spent five years as English governess in a harem in Constantinople. The article will surprise not a few readers, and give them, perhaps, a more favourable opinion of at least some Turks and their ways than they are just now disposed to entertain. We find existing a life which might shame many Christians. The writer describes the cultured habits of one Turkish family that she visited, and adds:—

The family I have here described is not unique in its characteristics or mode of life. It may be taken as the true type of what a Turkish family, living in simplicity and according to the rules of their religion, really is. They are certainly more cultivated than others of their class; but I have it on their own authority that there are many families on the banks of the Bosphorus and in Stamboul of their own standing, and reckoned amongst their friends, who follow the same simple pursuits in their everyday life, and are as free from intrigue or moral taint as we could wish them to be.

We fail to follow the writer on "Poetic Imagination, and Primitive Conception," and on the whole come to the old conclusion that imagination and poetry, when put under the dissecting knife, not only change their substance but almost cease to exist. "Carita" keeps up its

\* Mr. Browning inserts this footnote:—

"No, please. For  
Who would be satirical  
On a thing so very small!—Printer's Devil."

development of character. Many are there who will read, with delightful recollections, the "First of September," while others may rejoice in the results of that day. One of the most noticeable articles in the *Cornhill* this month, however, is Mr. Julian Hawthorne's subtle but beautiful "Fantasy."

We turn with eager expectation to Mr. Wemyss Reid's article on Charlotte Brontë in *Macmillan*. Mr. Reid has before him, while he writes, all the letters written by Charlotte from girlhood to death, to her most intimate friend. In the present number, however, he tells too much that has already been told, but he succeeds in giving, by extracts from the letters, a brighter colour to Charlotte's life and character than, on the whole, has yet been given. Yet we see how subject she was to moods, and no doubt the sadder moods increased with the years of life. "Madcap Violet" is madcap still, but surely Mr. Black is straining her character a little too far? The writer of "Sick Nurses," indicates that much has yet to be done before we get to perfection, and that we are not so near it as may be supposed. Mr. Mason writes with knowledge of "Homer and Dr. Schliemann," but does not settle the Hissarlik question. We do not like the tone of Mr. Sutherland Edwards's article on "The Byways of Book Making;" but here are two good anecdotes:—

Translators, considered as "traducers," have already been spoken of. But in connection with this subject a remarkable error, as illustrating the dangers of carelessness in combination with a good dose of stupidity, may be cited from the notes to Bohn's edition of Gibbon's "Decline and Fall of the Roman Empire," vol. vi. p. 472. Gibbon's text runs: "Bohemond's embarkation was clandestine, and, if we may credit a tale of the Princess Anna, he passed the hostile sea closely secured in a coffin." To this Gibbon gives a note: "Anna Comnena adds that, to complete the imitation, he was shut up with a dead cock; and condescends to wonder how the barbarian could endure the confinement and putrefaction;" to which Bohn's editor adds: "In M. Guizot's edition the translator, having mistaken the original English word, render it by *cuisse*, and embellished the tale by shutting Bohemond up with the corpse of a cock instead of a cock. So it is that errors in history are perpetuated."

The mistakes of translators are more dangerous, and they are also less amusing than misprints; while in the matter of misprints the drollest typographical errors, however, are those which compositors make, but which readers correct, so that they never meet the public eye at all. A great writer of our time, among whose merits that of a clear handwriting is not conspicuous, in describing the Mount of Olives and his own brilliant discovery of the precise road taken by the Saviour on His triumphal entry into the Holy City, had abbreviated the word "Jerusalem" into "Jerus." But this hardly justified the compositor in presenting the sentence with this striking variation: "On reaching this rock we were at once unexpectedly greeted by a most magnificent view of Jones."

Mr. Freeman, in "Points in Early Northumbrian History," is as dry as he always is when he does not give himself space.

The best paper in *Blackwood* is on "Speculative Investments," but how many will read it who will benefit by it? The next offer of 18 per cent. will be taken as greedily as the last by those who want to make money at other peoples' expense. Light and pleasant are the "Devious Rambles," and really genial is some of the political criticism in a "Wanderer's Letter." The "Strathmore" narrative is very vividly written; but when we arrive at the "Review of the Session," what are we to say? Probably, however, this fairly indicates the Turkish policy of the Government.—

Turkey must be allowed to work out its own destiny and the ultimate condition of things by itself. If the opportunity offers, Great Britain will help to secure to it the advantages of mediation, and to give effect to considerations of humanity and policy. Meanwhile we cannot, alone or in concert with Europe, strongly as we may sympathise with the oppressed, deeply as we may deplore the outrages which are committed, undertake the duties of administering whole provinces, or of regulating civil war. Precipitate interference might aggravate the mischief, without opening the way to any remedy. If, as we hope and believe, the Mohammedans are a dwindling race, the Government of Turkey powerless to administer affairs so difficult and complicated, the Christians growing in numbers, national sentiment, and vigour, the ultimate condition of things may be more satisfactory than the past, and the peace of Europe more lasting and secure.

Mr. Charles Reade gives us another characteristic anecdote in *Belgravia*; but perhaps the most interesting paper here is Mr. Proctor's, on "Swedenborg's Visions of Other Worlds." We all know how the mad but harmless Swedish seer believed he had communication with angels and spirits in other worlds. It has occurred to Mr. Proctor to test the information professed to be so derived by the ascertained facts of science. The results are very curious. Here is an illustration:—

Remembering that this reasoning was urged by the spirits, and that during twelve years Swedenborg's interiors had been opened in such sort that he could converse with spirits from other worlds, it is surprising that he should have heard nothing about Uranus or Neptune, to say nothing of the zone of asteroids, or

again, of planets as yet unknown which may exist outside the path of Neptune. He definitely commits himself, it will be observed, to the statement that Saturn is the planet farthest from the sun. And elsewhere, in stating where in these spiritual communications the "idea" of each planet was conceived to be situated, he leaves no room whatever for Uranus and Neptune, and makes no mention of other bodies in the solar system than those known in his day. This cannot have been because the spirits from then unknown planets did not feel themselves called upon to communicate with the spirit of one who knew nothing of their home, for he received visitors from worlds in the starry heavens far beyond human ken. It would almost seem, though to the faithful Swedenborgian the thought will doubtless appear very wicked, that the system of Swedenborg gave no place to Uranus and Neptune, simply because he knew nothing about those planets. Otherwise, what a noble opportunity there would have been for establishing the truth of Swedenborgian doctrines by revealing to the world the existence of planets hitherto unknown.

The other contents of *Belgravia* are very readable, but not remarkable.

Mr. Wilkie Collins ends the tale of the "Two Destinies" very abruptly. Abruptness is good when it comes by way of disclosure; but here the disclosure has been anticipated, and the artist therefore fails in producing the effect he desires. Mr. Trollope's "American Senator" is fresh and genuine as ever, and we look forward with interest to his further opinions concerning English institutions. There is good information on Servia, and there is pleasant matter in one or two tales and sketches.

In *London Society* we always look first to the illustrations, which charm us by their good drawing. There is no exception to this this month, as witness "Angling Sport in Norway." Seasonable, in other ways, are most of the contents of this number. "Sixty Years a Cricketer" is one seasonable article, "An Excursion to Ramah" is another. In fact *London Society* this month is where it should be—out of town.

*Tinsley* keeps up its tales with great spirit, Mr. Farjeon being first. There is a good deal of human pathos in "The Old Candidate," a little tale well and completely told. Yet what has become of our monthly semi-ecclesiastical article?

The *Gentleman's Magazine* is also calculated to take us out of town, but far away. We should like to be with "John Chinaman in Australia and the West," and to go with Red Spinner on his excursion in Queensland. But as we cannot do this, we sit down and fancy ourselves with Mr. Buchanan in the throes of the French Revolution, with the "Shadow of the Sword" behind, and the judgment of the Almighty above. Mr. Cowden Clarke gives us this time some extracts from Douglas Jerrold and his letters. Here is something relating to the Premier.

In conclusion, I must congratulate the meeting on the advent of the new Chancellor of the Exchequer. The Right Honourable Benjamin Disraeli is the successful man of letters. He has ink in his veins. The goosequill—let gold and silver sticks twinkle as they may—leads the House of Commons. Thus I feel confident that the literary instincts of the right honourable gentleman will give new animation to the coldness of statesmanship, apt to be numbed by tightness of red-tape. We are, I know, early taught to despair of the right honourable gentleman, because he is allowed to be that smallest of things, "a wit." Is arithmetic for ever to be the monopoly of substantial respectable dullness? Must it be that a Chancellor of the Exchequer, like Portia's portrait, is only to be found in lead? How disappointed must Jerrold have been!

Thanks for the *Argosy* again, although, with the exception of Mrs. Wood's own tale, there is not much in it this month. Here, however, we have kindly remembrances of Constantinople.

*Fras-r* sustains its utilitarian character. Even in the hottest weather, instead of tempting articles on St. Partridge's Day, on moonlight seas, and mossy cells, we are supplied with "British Trade," "Taxation in India," "Cistercian Abbeys," and the "Future of the Roman Church." The last-named article is by Mr. F. W. Newman. On the whole, Mr. Newman does not seem to fear an increase of Papal power. By-the-bye, Captain Upton writes a singularly full paper on "Arabian Horses," and there is a light paper on "Last Century Magazines."

*Scribner's Monthly*, with its twenty-five articles, deals with art, science, and literature of all kinds, but there is nothing that especially stands conspicuously out in this number, although we have one article by Miss Phelps. Perhaps the paper on "Protestant Vaticanism" will attract most attention. We all know what this is. Each sect is apt to accuse the other of it, but here is a writer who is offending them all. No doubt, small as well as great religious communions have a tendency to "Vaticanism," and they should be the better for such rebuke as they receive in these pages.

We like best in the *Sunday at Home* Mr. Paxton Hood's article on the "Preacher of Old Wild Wales," but Dr. Stoughton on Westminster Abbey is very



readable. In the *Leisure Hour* there is a fine portrait of Dr. Hullah with an appreciative memoir. The most valuable articles here, however, are Dr. Dawson's on "American Myths," and Canon Rawlinson's. One is surprised that the old "American Caricatures" were not better, but we are glad to see the writer's testimony to Puritan humour.

*Cassell's Family Magazine* is, of course, full of just the matter that one wants to read in September—gardening, for instance, and, how to preserve the hares. There is an admirable paper—one of the best we have read—by Captain Hozier on "What is the Eastern Question?" There is not a line that we would willingly miss in the *Quiver*, and we must say the same of the *Day of Rest*, a good part of which, notably Mr. MacDonald's tale, is worth reading twice.

We have a good paper from Dr. Kennedy on "Joseph's Burial," in the *Sunday Magazine*, and a very interesting one from Mr. Gill, on a "Visit to Ningpo."—In *Good Words* Miss Tytler continues her graphic tale, and Lieut. Cameron gives us more than the value of the number in his African journey, which, however, we are sorry to see brought to a conclusion.

Our youthful friends are well served this month. Perhaps *Little Folks* carries off the palm with its charming tale of "Brave Little Heart," but who can say that "St. Nicholas" is defective? Not we.

A special word about the religious magazines next week.

#### BRIEF NOTICES.

*The Life of Faith, as Illustrated by the Example of the Apostle Paul.* By JOHN THOMSON, D.D., Paisley. (Edinburgh: Johnstone, Hunter, and Co.) We find nothing new or remarkable in these sermons, but familiar lessons are brought out with clearness and force. There is also a good treatment of the doctrine of miracles.

*The Child Samuel, etc.* By E. M. GOULBURN, D.D., Dean of Norwich. (Rivingtons). Dean Goulburn describes this work as "designed as a help to meditation on the Holy Scriptures, for children and young persons." We can say that it will be such a help. Few men can do work of this kind successfully, for it needs rare ability to interest children in Christian truth. The Dean's style is direct, concise, simple: the lessons are well applied, and the arrangement admirable. We can heartily recommend this little work for domestic use.

*A Course of Addresses on the Word and Works of God.* By MAURICK LOTHIAN. (Johnstone, Hunter, and Co.) These are the addresses of a layman, and were composed for the advantage of young men. They contain a great deal of information respecting Christian evidences, &c., and are very carefully compiled. The work is emphatically one for our own time, and will probably be more useful than a more learned one would have been. The danger of professional writers is to suppose that people know more than they do because they know so much. Mr. Lothian has naturally avoided this.

*Lectures delivered in St. Margaret's, Lothbury.* By HENRY MELVILLE, D.D. New edition. (Rivingtons). We receive with welcome a new edition of these well-known and deservedly popular lectures. The time for criticising them has passed, the time for reading them will not pass for many years.

*Sermons by the late Rev. H. Christopherson.* Second series. (Henry S. King and Co.) There is a certain but unequal brilliancy in some of these discourses, but with them all an evident self-consciousness, which deteriorates from their influence. They are above the average of most printed discourses, but no more.

*Mistress Hazelwode: A Tale of the Reformation Oak.* A novel in two vols. By F. H. MOORE. (Remington and Co.) This tale belongs to the period immediately preceding the death of Edward VI., and the scenes are laid in the neighbourhood of Norwich. The Mistress of Hazelwode is not the most conspicuous character, but one Ket, a second Jack Cade, who, provoked by a private quarrel, raised the standard of "freedom" and rebellion in Norfolk. There is a good deal of life-like portraiture in the tale, and some modes of thought and experience are very well rendered, but we have a great deal too much of "varlet," "By the Mass," and so on. The tale in this respect is overburdened by form of dialogue, but it contains, here and there, scenes described with no little power. Its chief defect is want of dramatic personation.

*Man in the Image of God, and other Sermons.* By H. G. ROBINSON, M.A., Prebendary of York. (Macmillan and Co.) This is a collection of nearly thirty discourses, preached by the author in Magdalen Chapel, Streatham, 1874-76. Canon Robin-

son's name should be a guarantee of culture, refinement, and breadth, and such are the characteristics of these sermons. The one that has most struck us is that on "God's Toleration of Evil." The one with which we have least sympathy is on the "Claims of Cæsar and of God." Naturally so.

*Our Medicine Men: a few Hints.* By H. STRICKLAND CONSTABLE, Walsand, Hull. (Hull: Leng and Co.) Does Mr. Constable call these a "few" hints? We should term them many. At any rate they occupy nearly seven hundred pages. Yet this is a work which will be felt to be a short one. Seldom have we read a fresher. If only for its anecdotes and quotations it is worth reading; but it is still more so for its vigorous and independent thought, whether regarding the medicine men of the medical or the medicine men of the ecclesiastical professions. Mr. Constable, if not always sound, is shrewd in his remarks. Established opinions command no respect from him, simply because they are established. He devotes too much of his work to vaccination; but even this subject is emblazoned with a wealth of quotation which are valuable, although they decorate a theory which in itself may be valueless.

#### Miscellaneous.

**BIRMINGHAM MUSICAL FESTIVAL.**—The Triennial Musical Festival, in aid of the General Hospital at Birmingham, was opened in the Town Hall of that borough on Tuesday, when a crowded audience assembled to hear Mendelssohn's "Elijah." The principal vocalists were Mdlle. Titiens, Madame Lemmens-Sherrington, Madame Trebelli-Bettini, Madame Patey, Mr. Vernon Rigby, Mr. E. Lloyd, and Mr. Santley. In the evening Mr. Cowen's cantata, "The Corsair," was produced for the first time, and was very favourably received. On Wednesday, Professor G. A. Macfarren's oratorio, "The Resurrection," composed for the occasion, was the chief feature of the morning's performance. It is spoken of as a complete success, and as a work which will add to its author's reputation. The blind composer was led to the orchestra by Sir Michael Costa at the close to acknowledge the cheering which greeted his work. In the evening a miscellaneous concert included Herr Gade's sacred cantata "Zion," Handel's oratorio, "The Messiah," was given on Thursday morning, and in the evening there was a concert, of which Herr Gade's "Crusaders," performed for the first time in England, was the principal feature. Herr Gade is a Dane, and was an intimate friend of Mendelssohn. He has a high musical reputation on the continent, and both his works at Birmingham were very well received. This festival concluded on Friday, when "The Last Judgment" by Spohr was given in the morning, and Mendelssohn's "St. Paul" in the evening. The attendances were good throughout the week, but the receipts of the second day, as compared with last festival, showed a great falling off, and the total will be less than in 1873, which was, however, exceptionally productive.

**CAVENDISH COLLEGE, CAMBRIDGE,** has been projected with a view to place a University education within the reach of those who are obliged to commence the active work of life at an earlier age than ordinary undergraduates. This is to be effected (says the *Sheffield Independent* in a descriptive article) by the institution of a new college bearing the Duke of Devonshire's family name—Cavendish College, Cambridge—which will be specially adapted to meet the requirements of young men who are intended for commercial or other pursuits who find it necessary to complete their studies for a degree at an age ranging from eighteen to twenty. It can scarcely be expected that striplings of this age will be able to compete for honours on equal terms with candidates of twenty-two, though experience has shown that the success with which degrees are won does not depend merely upon age. The college which is now being built at Cambridge will, when completed, contain accommodation for 300 students, with a corresponding staff of tutors; and the first block of buildings, capable of receiving sixty-seven students, is expected to be ready at the latter end of October. The college charges are on the most moderate scale possible. For forty weeks in the year, and including board, lodging, university dues, and tuition of all kinds—of course, not including "coaches"—the total cost is to be 84*l.*, or two guineas per week. Cheapness in connection with University education could scarcely be carried further: and it is understood that the economies have been effected, not by stinting in the matter of tuition, but by good management in other departments. Although taking a degree will not be made compulsory on students, the Warden of Cavendish College states that, in the case of all students, "to enable them to proceed to a degree" is "the main object" of the institution. With this view, they will become matriculated members of the University of Cambridge. The examinations, and all other advantages of the University will thus be open to them; and by and by "efficient training" will be given in connection with the college for "those who intend to become school-masters." As regards the students who leave without taking a degree, the college will grant them, in the event of their having passed the local examinations, "certificates of residence" in addition to the certificate of

proficiency granted by the University. The troublesome "religious difficulty" will apparently have no existence in connection with this latest scheme for the promotion of the higher education of the middle classes. The Sunday services in the chapel will be in conformity with the Church of England, but the discipline in reference to students who are not Churchmen will only extend to seeing that they attend Divine worship in connection with the denomination to which they belong. "The expectation of the promoters is, that the college will be able to comprehend students of different denominations without lowering the importance of religious influence and teaching, or interfering with the convictions of individuals; and therefore no prescribed preference or exclusion will be allowed to apply either to tutors or students." The college is being founded by a limited company, which proposes to raise a capital of 30,000*l.*, and the promoters are so confident of success that they promise the shareholders that "five per cent. can be earned without difficulty." Associated with the Duke of Devonshire in forwarding the project are Earl Fortescue, the Speaker of the House of Commons, Canon Farrar, the Bishop of Winchester, the Master of Trinity, Professor Lightfoot, and others.

#### Gleanings.

Jealousy is only the art of tormenting yourself for fear you should be tormented by another.

How many troubles might mankind be spared if they would only stop to hear each other's explanation.

An old lady thinks that a good many of our modern "songs" thoroughly deserve to be called "strains."

A philosopher in Paris has learned that people who have an extraordinary long first joint on their thumbs are born with homicidal instincts. We should say he has not had a very wide experience.

A bald man made merry at the expense of another who covered his partial baldness with a wig, adding as a clincher, "You see how bald I am, and I don't wear a wig." "True," was the reply, "but an empty barn requires no thatch."

The *Philadelphia Ledger* says the New England apple crop is immensely heavy this year, and trees will suffer from breaking branches. Merchants are buying heavily of green apples, at one dollar a barrel, for shipment.

A gentleman had a board put up on a part of his land on which was written, "I will give this field to anyone who is really contented"; and when an applicant came, he asked, "Are you contented?" The general answer was, "I am"; and his reply invariably was, "Then what do you want with my field?"

"What would be your notion of absent-mindedness?" asked Rufus Choate of a witness whom he was cross-examining. "Well," said the witness, with a strong Yankee accent, "I should say that a man who thought he'd left his watch to him, and took it out o' his pocket to see if he'd time to go home and get it, was a little absent-minded."

A stranger, passing along a road in the South of Scotland, was surprised at the perfect solitude in which he found himself. Coming to a poor man who was breaking stones by the wayside, he asked him if this road was well frequented. "Oo ay," said the man, "it's no that ill; a cadger gae'd by yesterday, and there's yoursell the day."

A story is told of an old gentleman who always took notes of his clergyman's sermons, and on one occasion read them to the minister himself. "Stop! stop!" said the latter on the occurrence of a certain sentence: "I didn't say 'that.' 'I know you didn't,' was the reply, 'I put that in myself to make sense.'"

One Scotchman complained to another that he had got a ringing in his head. "Do you ken the reason o' that?" asked the worthy crony. "No." "I'll tell ye; it's because it's empty." "And he's ye never a ringing in your head?" quoth the other. "No, never." "And do ye ken the reason? Because it's cracked."

**CONSIDERATE.**—In a village not a hundred miles from Cork, a medical gentleman was one night disturbed by repeated tapings at his door, and, on getting up, found a labouring man soliciting his immediate attendance for his wife. "Have you been long here?" asked the doctor. "Indade I have," answered Pat. "But why didn't you ring the night bell?" "Oh, because I was afraid of disturbing your honour."

**NOVEL ADVERTISEMENT.**—Forest-hill was the scene of much excitement on Friday, owing to an advertisement in a morning paper stating that a domesticated young lady was wanted "to assist a lady in her household, to take the place of a lost niece, and receive all her advantages of salary, marriage-portion, and future provision in life, with a comfortable home." An early train brought down some thirty or forty elegantly-dressed young women, nearly all travelling first-class, and the number of applicants during the first day was estimated at 500. A number came on the following day, and upwards of 180 letters were received by post. It appears that the advertisement was practically for a maid-of-all-work.

**THE POTATO AND ITS ENEMIES.**—At a time when this important esculent has apparently to a great extent recovered its pristine soundness it is a pity that the threatening hum of the potato beetle should be again heard. A recent traveller in Canada reports that the pest is "well established"



at the Government model farm at Guelph, and that it has been seen fifty miles from Montreal. It has thus proved itself able to withstand the Arctic severity of a Canadian winter; and that its powers of destruction are unabated is shown by the fact that a plot of potatoes at Guelph was destroyed in a single day, owing to the grubs not being picked off on the anniversary of Her Majesty's birth, when all hands on the farm had a holiday. The *Weser Gazette* asserts that a living beetle has been found in a bag of maize in the docks at Bremen, and one was seen to our knowledge not long ago on board a Cunard steamer, half-way across the Atlantic. It is probable that no strictness of quarantine will be able to keep it out of Europe. The only remedy appears to be to pick the grubs off the plant by hand; but as the insect, in the absence of the potato baulm, turns greedily to any green food, and as, moreover, at least one species of solanum as well as several other allied plants grow rather abundantly in most parts of Britain, once introduced, it is too likely to become a permanent denizen.—*Iron*.

### Births, Marriages, and Deaths.

A uniform charge of One Shilling (prepaid) is made for announcements under this heading, for which postage-stamps will be received. All such announcements must be authenticated by the name and address of the sender.]

#### MARRIAGES.

EVANS-DAVIES.—Aug. 25, at Neuchâtel, Michael J. Evans to Harriette, third daughter of David Davies, 132 Bedford-street, Liverpool.

BARLOW-STACE.—Aug. 29, at the Countess of Huntingdon's Church, Brighton, by the Rev. J. B. Figgis, M.A., John W. N. Barlow, Esq., Indian Civil Service, to Mary Caroline, second daughter of Colonel Henry Stace, late Royal Artillery, and granddaughter of the late Sir Capel Molyneux, Bart.

CHARLTON-GARRETT.—Aug. 29, at Brixton Independent Church, by the Rev. Albert Goodrich, John Charles Charlton, B.A., of 24, Galsley-road, Brixton, S.W., eldest son of the late Rev. John M. Charlton, M.A., of Plymouth, to Ellen, third daughter of J. S. Garrett, Esq., of Blakesdell Hall, Suffolk.

HIAM-HOPE.—Aug. 29, at the Baptist Chapel, Astwood Bank, Worcester-shire, Frederick Hemming Hiam, of Henley-in-Arden, to Emily Susan Hope, second daughter of William Hope, of Astwood Bank, late of Manchester.

DIXEY-FORD.—Aug. 30, at Bunyan Meeting, Bedford, by the Rev. J. Brown, B.A., brother-in-law of the bride, Alfred A. Dixey, of Canonbury-park, London, to Mary Everard, daughter of the late Rev. D. E. Ford, of Manchester.

EVANS-GRANT.—Aug. 30, at Highbury Chapel, Bristol, by the Rev. Arnold Thomas, assisted by the Rev. S. N. Waterhouse, brother-in-law of the bridegroom, Robert Winter, eldest son of the late Alfred Winter Evans, of Durban, Natal, to Mary Jane, only daughter of the late Samuel Grant, also of Durban.

LANCE-HILL.—Aug. 30, at Carr's-lane Chapel, by Mr. R. W. Dale, Walter Lance, of Hartfield, Moseley, to Elizabeth Hill, of Wilton House, Edgworth.

SHAW-HOPE.—Aug. 30, at East-parade Chapel, Leeds, by the Rev. G. Williams, James Edward George, youngest son of Mr. J. Shaw, Lowerhead-row, to Elizabeth Isherwood, youngest daughter of Mr. Thos. B. Hope, Leeds.

ARNOLD-BRACEWELL.—Aug. 31, at Broughton Congregational Church, Manchester, by the Rev. J. A. Macleod, M.A., Alfred Arnold, of Manchester, to Alice Ellen, second daughter of the late Miles Bracewell, Esq., of Kersal, near Manchester.

BATES-WILLIAMS.—Aug. 31, at the Methodist Free Church, Hyde-road, Ardwick, Manchester, by the Rev. A. J. Walkden, Mr. John Bates to Elizabeth Jane (Lillie) Williams, both of Ardwick.

BROWN, HANSEN.—Aug. 31, at the Congregational Chapel, Union-road, West Cowes, Isle of Wight, by the Rev. W. J. Burman, John William Brown, second son of the late John William Brown, of Clapham-park, S.W., to Mary Hannah, second daughter of Charles Hansen, of West Cowes.

ELLIOT-STANFORD.—Aug. 31, at the Congregational Church, Bushey, Herts, by the Rev. John Bailey, assisted by the Rev. A. H. New, Frederick Elliot, of Commercial-road East London, and Queen's-road, Watford, to Georgina, youngest daughter of the late Mr. Henry Stanford, of Sparrows Herne, Bushey.

JOYCE-MANCHESTER.—Aug. 31, at Grafton-square Congregational Church, Clapham, by the Rev. David Jones, B.A., assisted by the Rev. G. W. Joyce, of Farnham, brother of the bridegroom, the Rev. E. Joyce, of Sheffield, to Amelia, second daughter of J. Manchester, Esq., The Grove, Clapham-common.

PAGET-CLEPHAN.—Aug. 31, at the Great Meeting, Leicester, by the Rev. C. C. Cor, of Bolton, Alfred Henry Paget, younger son of Alfred Paget, of Leicester, to Jane Helen, eldest daughter of Edwin Clephan, of the same town.

STEWART-BURROW.—Aug. 31, at Headingley Hill Congregational Church, by the Rev. A. H. Byles, Benjamin Stewart, Huddersfield, to Clara, daughter-in-law of David Burrow, of Ashwood Villas, Headingley.

WATKINS-DALTON.—Sept. 2, at Cross-street, Islington, by the Rev. H. Craswell, B.A., Edward Grove Watkins, of Crouch-hill, to Sarah Jane, eldest daughter of William Dalton, of Caledonian-road.

#### DEATHS.

REYNOLDS.—Aug. 28, at Thurstid, Maria, wife of Joseph Reynolds, in her fifty-third year.

PRENTICE.—Aug. 30, at Felixstowe, after a long illness Oliver Prentice, of Ipswich, on the eve of his fifty-sixth birthday.

HOLLOWAY'S PILLS.—A certain cure for Headache, Bile, Loss of Appetite, and Lowness of Spirits.—These Pills can be taken without danger from wet or cold, and require no interruption from business or pleasure. They act mildly on the bowels, strengthen the stomach, and promote a healthy action of the liver, when by they purify the blood, cleanse the skin, brace the nerves, and invigorate the whole system. They effect a truly wonderful change in a debilitated constitution, as they create a healthy appetite, correct indigestion, remove bile, giddiness, headache, and palpitation of the heart. Plain directions for the use of this medicine, at once so mild and efficacious, are affixed to each box.

THOUSANDS are unable to take Cocoa because the varieties commonly sold are mixed with starch, under the plea of rendering them soluble; while really making them thick, heavy, and indigestible. This may be easily detected, for if cocoa thickens in the cup it proves the addition of starch. Cadbury's Cocoa Essence is genuine; it is therefore three times the strength of these cocoas, and a refreshing beverage like tea or coffee.

A REAL SUMMER DELICACY.—ROSE'S LIME JUICE CORDIAL mixed with water, or as an effervescent drink, in soda or potash, cooling and refreshing, or blended with spirits it supplies a delightful and invigorating stimulant—sustaining exertion and extremely wholesome. Sold every where. Purchasers should be careful to order Rose's Lime Juice Cordial, all others being imitations. Wholesale stores 11, Curtain-road, Finsbury.

THROAT IRRITATION.—The throat and windpipe are especially liable to inflammation, causing soreness and dryness, tickling and irritation, inducing cough and affecting the voice. For these symptoms use glycerine in the form of lozenges. Glycerine, in these agreeable confections, being in proximity to the glands at the moment they are excited by the act of sucking, becomes actively healing. Sold only in 6d. and 1s. boxes (by post for 14 stamps), labelled, "JAMES EPPS and Co., Homoeopathic Chemists, 48, Threadneedle-street, and 170, Piccadilly, London."

RECKITT'S PARIS BLUE.—The marked superiority of this Laundry Blue over all others, and the quick appreciation of its merits by the public has been attended by the usual result—viz., a flood of imitations. The merit of the latter mainly consists in the ingenuity exerted, not simply in imitating the square shape, but making the general appearance of the wrappers resemble that of the genuine article. The manufacturers beg therefore to caution all buyers to see "Reckitt's Paris Blue" on each packet.

FOR NOTHING.—To give an opportunity to those not yet using "Horniman's Tea," to taste and compare its quality, the importers send gratis to all applicants a Sample Packet of the Pure Tea as supplied to their agents, and which, for strength, delicious flavour, and cheapness, is unequalled. Write for sample to Messrs. HORNIMAN, 29, 30, 31, and 32, Wormwood-street, London.

TOOTH-ACHE.—E. Smith, Esq., Surgeon, Sheraton, near Cirencester, writes: "I have tried Hunter's Nerve in many cases of severe Toothache, and in every instance permanent relief has been obtained; I therefore strongly recommend it to the public." Of all Chemists, 1s. 1½d.

DYING AT HOME.—JUDSON'S DYMS are most useful and effectual. Ribbons, silks, feathers, scarfs, lace, braid, veils, handkerchiefs, clouds, berouses, Shetland shawls, or any small article of dress can easily be dyed in a few minutes, without soiling the hands. Violet, magenta, crimson, mauve, purple, pink, ponceau, claret, &c., Sixpence per bottle, of chemists and stationers.

### Advertisements.

#### UNIVERSITY COLLEGE (LONDON) SESSION, 1876-7.

The SESSION of the FACULTY of MEDICINE will commence on MONDAY, October 2. Introductory Lecture at 3 p.m. by Professor Maudsley, M.D.

The SESSION of the FACULTY of ARTS and LAWS (including the Department of the Fine Arts) will begin on TUESDAY, October 3rd. Introductory Lecture at 3 p.m., by Prof. W. Stanley Jevons, M.A., LL.D., F.R.S.

The SESSION of the FACULTY of SCIENCE (including the Department of the Applied Sciences) will begin on TUESDAY, October 3rd.

The SCHOOL for BOYS between the ages of Seven and Sixteen will RE-OPEN on TUESDAY September 26th.

Prospectuses of the various Departments of the College, containing full information respecting Classes, Fees, Days, and Hours of attendance, &c., and Copies of the Regulations relating to the Entrance and other Exhibitions, Scholarships, and Prizes open to Competition by Students of the several Faculties may be obtained at the Office of the College.

The Examination for the Medical Entrance Exhibitions, and also that for the Andrews Entrance Prizes (Faculties of Arts and Laws and of Science), will be held at the College on the 28th and 29th of September.

The College is close to the Gower-street Station of the Metropolitan Railway, and only a few minutes' walk from the termini of the North-Western, Midland, and Great Northern Railways.

TALFOURD ELY, M.A.,  
August, 1876. Secretary to the Council.

#### UNIVERSITY HALL, GORDON SQUARE, LONDON, W.C.

Principal and Classical Tutor—E. S. BEESLY, M.A. Oxon, Professor of History in University College, London.  
Vice-Principal and Mathematical Tutor—J. J. WALKER, M.A. Trin. Coll. Dublin.

Students at University College, London, are admitted into the Hall where they reside under Collegiate discipline.

The HALL will RE-OPEN in OCTOBER NEXT, on the day on which the Session of the Faculties of Arts, Laws, and Science commences at University College.

Prospectuses, containing particulars as to the Gilchrist Scholarships, which are tenable by Students residing in University Hall, and other information as to rooms, fees, &c., may be obtained on application to the Principal, or to the Secretary at the Hall.

E. A. WURTZBURG, Secretary.

July, 1876.

EDUCATION.—Bucklow-hill, near Knutsford, Cheshire.—WANTED, before October 3, by Rev. M. Hardaker, two Young Ladies as BOARDERS, to be educated by his Daughter, with his assistance. English, Latin, French, music, and drawing.—For terms, &c., address as above.

PARTNERSHIP or BUSINESS.—WANTED, by a Young Man, with time and small capital.—Apply, by letter to A.B., 48, Windsor-road, Holloway, London, N.

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There are Two or Three VACANCIES for Lay Students.  
For particulars apply to Dr. Angus, College, Regent's Park, London.

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For views and prospectus apply to the principals, Messrs. J. and J. W. Marsh.

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Mrs. LOWTHIAN will shortly OPEN a Preparatory School for Boys under 13 years of age. The arrangement of the Classes and of the School Course will be directed by F. F. Rigg, B.A., Principal of Strathmore House School, Southport.  
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**HIGHBURY HOUSE SCHOOL,**  
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Assisted by Six Resident Masters.

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For prospectus apply to Mrs. Duff, the Lady Principal, or the Head Master.

The AUTUMN TERM commences SEPT. 16th.

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THE NEXT TERM will commence THURSDAY, Sept. 7, 1876.  
For Prospectuses and other particulars, apply to the Head Master or the Local Secretary, Mr. A. Boardman.  
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The MICHAELMAS TERM begins on the 19th September. Articled Pupil required.

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AUTUMN TERM will begin THURSDAY, Sept. 21st.

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**SPRING HILL COLLEGE, BIRMINGHAM.**

The approaching SESSION of this College will commence in SEPTEMBER NEXT. Two Exhibitions of the respective value of £40 and £30 per annum, tenable for two years, are open for competition to Students for the Congregational Ministry. Application for admission should be made without delay to the Principal, the Rev. Dr. Simon, at the College, or to the Hon. Sec., the Rev. F. Stephens, Birchfield, Birmingham, from whom all requisite information can be obtained.

**INDEPENDENT COLLEGE, TAUNTON.**

Head Master—Rev. W. H. GRIFFITH, M.A., Lond.  
Second Master—THOS. POWELL, Esq., M.A., Jesus Coll., Oxon.

The College occupies a most healthy site in 25 acres of ground, and is replete with all modern requirements for the physical and mental welfare of the Pupils.

It is endowed with SCHOLARSHIPS varying from £15 to £40 per annum, and a JUNIOR SCHOOL forms part of the College arrangements.

Full Prospectuses and terms may be obtained of the Secretary, Mr. EDWARD BAYLY, The College, Taunton.

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HEAD MASTER—

ALEXANDER WAUGH YOUNG, Esq., M.A. (Lond.), Gold Medalist in Classics, late Andrew's Scholar and First Prizeman in Higher Senior Mathematics of University College, London, Fellow of University College, London.

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For Prospectus and information as to Scholarships, &c., apply to the Head Master, or to the Rev. Philip F. Rowe, M.A., Secretary, Tettenhall, near Wolverhampton.

AUTUMN TERM, from SEPT. 19 to DEC. 20.

A large Swimming-bath is now provided on the college premises.

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For Prospectuses and names of referees, apply to the Principals.

MICHAELMAS TERM will begin MONDAY, Sept. 18.

**MILL HILL SCHOOL, MIDDLESEX.**

HEAD MASTER—

RICHARD F. WEYMOUTH, Esq., D. Lit. and M.A., Fellow of Univ. Coll., Lond.; Member of the Council of the Philological Society, &c., &c.

VICE-MASTER—

Rev. ROBERT HARLEY, F.R.S., F.R.A.S., Corresponding Member of the Literary and Philosophical Society of Manchester, Member of the London Mathematical Society, formerly Professor of Mathematics and Logic in Airedale College, Bradford, &c.

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JAMES A. H. MURRAY, Esq., LL.D. (Edin.), B.A., F.E.L.S., Member of the Council of the Philological Society, one of the Editors of the Publications of the Early English Text Society, Assistant Examiner in English in the University of London, &c., &c.

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LADY RESIDENT—Miss COOKE.

The MICHAELMAS TERM will commence THURSDAY, September 14th.

For Prospectuses and further information, apply to the Head Master, at the School, or to the Secretary, the Rev. R. H. MARTEN, B.A., Lee, S.E.

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"Portland, Me., Feb. 23, 1871.

"Gentlemen,—I have used Dr.  
RIDGE'S FOOD for several months,  
and believe it to be superior to any-  
thing of the kind in the market. Its  
chief advantage over similar prepara-  
tions is its palatability.

"GEO. F. FRENCH, M.D."

"Boston, Mass., Nov. 29, 1870.

"Will you please send a case of  
Dr. RIDGE'S PATENT (Cooked)  
FOOD to the New England Hospital  
for Women and Children, 14, Warren-  
ton-street, Boston. We found the  
first lot so excellent in its effects that  
we don't like to be without it.—Re-  
spectfully yours,

"M. E. ZAKRZEWSKA."

"Foundlings' Home, Chicago,  
August 16, 1871.

"RIDGE'S PATENT FOOD  
has been used extensively at the  
Foundlings' Home in this city under  
my charge, and has been found far  
superior to any other artificial food  
which we have tried.

"GEO. E. SHIPMAN."

"Boston, Mass., March 16, 1872.

"Gentlemen,—I have used Dr.  
RIDGE'S FOOD in my family, and  
have extensively prescribed it for  
others, and I have no hesitation in  
saying that it deserves a wide-spread  
reputation, believing, as I do, that it  
is the most valuable preparation now  
in use, especially in those cases where  
the mother is too delicate or incapable  
of nursing her offspring.

"GEO. STEVENS JONES, M.D.,  
161, Charles-street."

"35, Cambridge street,  
Boston, March 14, 1872.

"Gentlemen,—I take great plea-  
sure in recommending Dr. RIDGE'S  
PATENT FOOD. It possesses ad-  
vantages over all other similar prepa-  
rations, is very nutritious, easily  
digested, and agreeable to the most  
capricious taste.—Very truly yours,

"G. HOWARD JONES, M.D."

"Mass. Infants' Asylum,  
March 6, 1871.

"Your INFANTS' FOOD has  
been used here long enough to give  
it a fair trial, and it gives me pleasure  
to say that we have found nothing so  
well suited. We are now using it  
exclusively.

"CHAS. F. FOLSON."

"Portsmouth, N.H., Feb. 26, 1872.

"I heartily recommend RIDGE'S  
FOOD to mothers who are not able  
to nurse their children, as the best  
substitute for the natural milk,  
easily assimilated, free from acidity,  
and in my practice it has done more  
for the preservation of the infant  
than anything I have tried in a thirty-  
years' experience.

"J. H. BOARDMAN, M.D."

"Malden, Mass., Jan., 1873.

"Gentlemen,—I have prescribed  
your Food with the most pleasing  
and satisfactory result as a food for  
children and a diet for invalids, and  
can, with the strongest evidence, say  
that under my care it has saved the  
lives of many children that could  
never have been saved without it.  
And I re-echo the words of a fond  
mother who said to me, 'Would that  
every mother knew the value of Dr.  
RIDGE'S FOOD as I do.'

"J. A. BURPEE, M.D."

The above statements sufficiently  
PROVE the GENUINE VALUE  
of Dr. RIDGE'S FOOD, or thou-  
sands of testimonials of individual  
cures and of the great benefit derived  
from its use might be given, from  
persons in every class of society and  
in all parts of the world.

Sold by Chemists and Grocers everywhere.

\* N.B.—Orphanages, Hospitals, and Benevolent Institu-  
tions are Supplied at Reduced Rates if taking a quantity.—  
Address—Dr. RIDGE and Co.,  
ROYAL-FOOD MILLS, KINGSLAND, LONDON, N.

**SPECIAL CAUTION.**—See that you get  
Dr. RIDGE'S PATENT FOOD.

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Are unapproachable for comfort of wear, safety of use, and  
durability of magnetic power. They are used and recom-  
mended by gentlemen eminent in the medical profession, and  
persons of all classes of society have testified to their bene-  
ficial effects in cases of Gout and Rheumatism, Spinal,  
Liver, Kidney, Lung, Throat, and Chest Complaints,  
Epilepsy, Hysteria, General Debility, Indigestion,  
Hernia, Sciatica, Asthma, Neuralgia, Bronchitis, and  
other forms of Nervous and Rheumatic Affections.

MAGNETINE is unique as a perfectly flexible Magnet.  
It is an entirely original invention of Messrs. DARLOW & Co.,  
improved by them on their previous invention patented in  
1866, and possessing qualities which cannot be found in any  
other magnet. It is soft, light, and durable,—elastic  
flexible, and permanently magnetic.

### TESTIMONIALS.

From GARTH WILKINSON, Esq., M.D., M.R.C.S.E.  
76, Wimpole-street, London, W.,  
March, 1874.

DARLOW'S

PATENT

FLEXIBLE

MAGNETIC

APPLIANCES.

F. W. Darlow, Esq.

Sir,—I am able to certify that I have  
used your Magnetine Appliances pretty  
largely in my practice, and that in per-  
sonal convenience to my patients they  
are unexceptionable, and far superior to  
any other inventions of the kind which  
I have employed; and that of their effi-  
cacy, their positive powers, I have no  
doubt. I have found them useful in con-  
stipation, in abdominal congestion, in  
neuralgia, and in many cases involving  
weakness of the spine, and of the great  
organs of the abdomen. In the public  
interest I wish you to use my unquali-  
fied testimony in favour of your Magnetic  
Appliances.

I remain, yours faithfully,  
GARTH WILKINSON,  
M.D., M.R.C.S.E.

From the Rev. JOHN STOCK, LL.D.

Quarby Lodge, Huddersfield.  
Messrs. Darlow and Co.

GENTLEMEN,—I have derived immense  
benefit myself from wearing one of your  
"Knee Caps." I was troubled with  
rheumatism in the knee, which was  
gradually becoming stiff, but your  
"Knee Cap" soon removed every un-  
pleasant symptom. I had left off the  
Cap for months, but this winter weather  
has provoked a return of the symptoms,  
and now I am wearing the Cap again,  
and with a renewal of all the bene-  
ficial results formerly enjoyed. You  
may make what use you please of my  
case.

Yours truly,

JOHN STOCK.

December, 1875.

From the Rev. T. MICHAEL.

Halifax, Yorks, March 3, 1876.

GENTLEMEN,—I have received benefit  
of a very appreciable character, from  
wearing one of your Magnetine Appli-  
ances on my chest. This time last year  
I suffered painfully from acute bron-  
chitis, and dreaded a return of the  
malady. I am happy to be able to say  
I have been free up to this hour, and  
desire most sincerely that your effective  
means of relief may be more widely  
made known. I may further state that  
I know a case in which one of your pads  
has been of great service in strengthen-  
ing a weak joint. These testimonies are  
genuine, and are voluntarily sent for  
such use as may seem good to you.

Yours truly,

T. MICHAEL.

Baptist Minister.  
Messrs. Darlow and Co.

From the Rev. GEORGE REYNOLDS.

8, Barnes-street, Stepney.  
Dec. 18, 1874.

DEAR SIR,—Having for some time  
been in a very low nervous state, I was  
recommended by Mr. Banks, printer,  
Racquet-court, Fleet-street, to consult  
you on my case, and by your advice  
began to wear your Magnetine Ap-  
pliances; ever since so doing I have  
been an altered person, my mind has  
been more vigorous, and my spirits  
much higher; in fact, I have been quite  
well. As a rule I have not much con-  
fidence in universal remedies, but the  
results in my own case have been so  
satisfactory that I have recommended  
the Magnetine to several of my friends,  
and am pleased to say that in every  
instance it has proved beneficial. You  
are quite welcome to give publicity to  
this letter, and I shall be happy to  
answer any inquiries.

I am, yours truly, GEO. REYNOLDS,  
To Mr. Darlow. Baptist Minister.

MAGNETINE.—Many sufferers have failed to obtain  
relief from Magnetism from no other cause than that the  
magnetic power of the articles worn by them has been too  
feeble to reach the morbid parts. Messrs. Darlow and Co.,  
therefore, in consequence of complaints they are continually  
receiving, feel it incumbent upon them to warn the public  
against many appliances made in imitation of the genuine  
MAGNETINE Appliances, but which, on examination, are  
found to be articles of very inferior manufacture.

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